The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 116.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The races of the Louisville Jockey Club commence to-day.

—The Presbyterian General Assembly commences its sessions in Cleveland on the 20th instant.

—Charles A. Glenn, proprietor of the Columbus (Ohio) *Gazette*, died on Sunday of consumption.

—At a fire in Houston, Texas, three men, unable to escape from a building, were burned to death.

—The middle division of the Erie Canal is nearly filled with water, and boats will commence locking to-night.

—Arthur E. Galt, age nineteen, a clerk in the Lynchburg (Va.) National Bank, has absconded with $10,000.

—Jesse D. Bright, ex-U. S. Senator from Indiana, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence in Baltimore, with rheumatism of the heart.

—A fire at Wilmington, Ohio, on Sunday morning, destroyed Taylor's carriage factory and dwelling adjoining. The loss is about $8,000; no insurance.

—Jacob Hade, formerly cashier of the Farmer's National Bank at Mansfield, Ohio, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $29,000 from that bank.

—At Cincinnati, Sunday, Wm. Frenan, aged thirteen, shot and killed his infant brother, aged fourteen months, with a revolver with which he was playing.

—Mitchell, Iowa, was visited by a disastrous conflagration last Friday night, which destroyed J. C. Tyson's elevator, two grain houses, and an adjoining office.

—Careful estimates, based on the sales of tickets, place the total number of visitors at the Cincinnati musical festival, last week, at from 35,000 to 37,000 persons.

—Patrolman Kick, who was shot in the breast, in Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday night, while attempting to arrest a gang of burglars, died on Saturday afternoon.

—A telegram received in Philadelphia from the consulate in Panama announces the death at Quayaqil on the 7th inst., of Hon. Thomas Biddle, United States Minister to Ecuador.

—A dispatch says a fight occurred at the farm of Mrs. Samuels, the mother of the notorious James boys, near Kearney, Mo., on Friday night, but between whom or of what nature is not known.

—Out of thirty or forty election trials that have taken place throughout Ontario, Canada, nearly all the sitting members of both political parties have been unseated. About twenty-five or thirty trials are yet to take place.

—Judge Gibson, of Augusta, Ga., refuses to grant an injunction restraining the Georgia Railroad Company from paying the interest on the bonds of the Western Railroad of Alabama, on the ground that the question of the facts involved should go before a jury.

—George T. Smith, of Minnesota, of "middling purifying" notoriety, was brought before the United States Commissioner in Albany by a United States Marshal from St. Louis, and held to bail by the Commissioner to answer a charge of perjury in getting his patent.

—The retail drug store of Strong, Cobb & Co., in Cleveland, was burglarized on Sunday afternoon. The thief was captured shortly afterward, and twelve dollars in gold and a bag filled with perfumes and toilet articles, &c., to the value of about three hundred dollars, recovered.

—John P. Branch, of Virginia, has applied for an injunction in the United States Court at Savannah, Ga., to restrain the sale of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, on the ground that no provision is made for the payment of the second series of bonds endorsed by the State and repudiated by the Legislature.

—The Central Union German Relief Association of the United States, a Catholic organization, commenced its twentieth annual session in Cincinnati on Sunday. The object of this meeting is to discuss religious subjects and their bearing on the societies, and to adopt general rules for observance by local societies.

—A party of unknown men rode up to the house of Ben Ivens, a colored man, living on a farm five miles from Lexington, Mo. about eight o'clock Friday night, called him out, and riddled him with buckshot, killing him instantly. No cause is known for the act. Ivens had the reputation of being a quiet and peaceable man.

—The jury in the case of Col. W. A. Terrel, who killed Harvey Myers, a prominent lawyer of Covington, Ky., about a year ago, have brought in a verdict of "voluntary manslaughter," and sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for seven years. A motion was immediately made for a new trial and argued, and the Judge granted the motion.

Gen. Breckinridge's Condition.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 16.—The condition of General Breckinridge remains unchanged. He still remains cheerful. He seems to be much less concerned in his condition than those around him He has the papers read to him, and converses with his few chosen friends, who are admitted. Some of his more hopeful friends entertain hopes of his remaining among us for some time, but the more knowing ones see he cannot remain much longer, and is liable to be called away at any moment. His pulse is very weak. His illness is the topic of conversation, and every word uttered in relation to his condition is listened to with interest. Many of his relatives and friends from abroad are here to be with him in his last hours. Many friends from all parts of the country seek intelligence hourly of his condition by wire.

STATE BREVITIES.

JUDGE HALL, of Bedford, has gone to Europe.

THE puddlers of the Chesapeake nail works, at Harrisburg, have struck for an advance of $1 per ton on their present wages. They have recently been raised at the rate of $4.50 per ton.

A GRAND military parade and picnic is announced to come off at Reading on the 28th inst. Gov. Hartranft and staff are expected to be present, as well as a large number of visiting officers and troops.

HON. G. DAWSON COLEMAN, of Lebanon, ex-State Senator from that district, and now a member of the Board of Charities, is erecting on his farm in Elizabeth, Lancaster county, a memorial chapel in respect to James Coleman, who died a few years ago.

THE Carlisle *Volunteer* says: "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Shippensburg having appointed a receiver, all hopes of its again starting in business are at an end. It is hopelessly insolvent, and scores of men, women, and orphan children, who confided in it, are utterly ruined. The bank of its capital ($65,000) it is the worst failure we ever heard of. For years the money of its depositors has been parceled out to favorites. One man drew out of the bank $10,000 more than the whole capital stock."

THE annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania will be held at Williamsport, commencing Tuesday, May 18. The officers elect are: M. W. Grand Master, John Levergood, of No. 67, Lancaster; R. W. Deputy Grand Master, George F. Borie, of No. 396, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Warden, S. S. Boyer, of No. 620, Sunbury; R. W. Grand Secretary, James B. Nicholson, of No. 100, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of No. 46, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Representative to G. L. U. S., Wm. Stedman, of No. 113, Philadelphia.

THE Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania will meet in annual session on Monday, May 17, at Williamsport. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: M. W. Grand Patriarch, Sullivan S. Child, of No. 10, Harrisburg; M. E. Grand High Priest, George Bertram, No. 36, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Senior Warden, Edward Jones, of No. 101, Pittsburgh; R. W. Grand Scribe, James B. Nicholson, of No. 51, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Treasurer, John S. Heiss, of No. 26, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Junior Warden, Allan C. Lukens, of No. 17, Philadelphia; R. W. G. R. to the G. L. of U. S., M. Richards Muckle, of No. 51, Philadelphia.

On Sabbath last, Mr. Dexter Fails, aged 64 years, and his son, aged 15 years, residents of Covode, went to the Big Mahoning on a fishing expedition. They had been engaged in this occupation for some time, when they concluded to move further down the creek. The boy preceded his father, but after fishing awhile, noticed that his father, who had started after him, had not arrived. He started back to ascertain the cause of his delay, and had proceeded but a short distance when he was horrified to see his father lying on some rocks at the edge of the stream and just below a steep embankment. He hastened to him and found that he was dead, his neck having been broken by the fall. The lad summoned assistance, and the body was removed to the home of the deceased, and was interred on Monday.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The Tilton-Beecher Scandal Case.

Judge Neilson Outlining His Charge to the Jury.

Bowen Interviewed on the "Submission" Paper.

Silk Combination to Defraud the Revenue.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1875.

The Silk Combination.

The detectives connected with the capture of Lawrence say that the silk combination to defraud the revenue was one of the greatest conspiracies ever formed. It numbered about five hundred members, many of them men of wealth and position, both here and abroad. The most extensive ramifications of the system were in England and on the Continent, agents being kept in nearly every large port.

The Brooklyn Scandal.

Judge Neilson is outlining his charge to the jury in the Tilton-Beecher scandal case. His Honor's ideas of what a Judge's charge should be are somewhat different from the practice which has obtained with some of the Judges of the State. Judge Neilson is opposed, as a general rule, to any comments by the Judge upon the testimony as presented. His lectures in confining his charge to an outline of the case as presented, the points of law involved and the points in the evidence that are entitled to particular consideration. The charge will probably occupy from a day to a day and a half. It is stated that after the verdict is rendered, whatever it may be, the counsel for Tilton and Moulton will press the criminal indictments found against them by the Grand Jury last fall to some sort of a hearing.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* has an interview with Henry C. Bowen, in which occurs the following:

Reporter—I would like to ask you one question with regard to the paper called the "Submission," which was drawn on the night of the arbitration. How do you explain the fact that on the cross-examination of all the members the plaintiff's counsel did not ask them if they had seen such a paper?

Mr. Bowen—Because they did not know of its existence. On the night of the arbitration a friend came to me. I'll tell you who it was. It was Storrs, and he said to me: "Bowen, they are laying a trap for you down there." I said, "In what way?" He answered: "Why, they are going to bring in Tilton's charges of seduction against Beecher, and all the other difficulties between them, and are to make them part of your settlement. They want to have them settled at the same time." I answered that they would not draw me into that trap if I had my senses about me. So I went there, and the "Submission" was drawn up, which stipulated that the business difficulties between Tilton and myself were only to be considered. It was laid on the table, and after the arbitration was over I put it, with the canceled contracts, into my pocket and locked them up in my safe, and forgot all about having the "Submission." Tilton forgot it, Moulton forgot it, and their counsel didn't know anything about it. Tilton's lawyers came to me seven or eight times to try and get me to make some statement of what I would testify to, but I said I would not say one word until I was under oath and on the witness stand. Then, when I got there, Fullerton stood up, and trembling, put to me the question to produce all the papers in my possession relating to the case, and I did so, and when they saw the "Submission" Tilton, Moulton and Tilton's lawyers were delighted, while Beecher's side was thunderstruck. Now, I haven't spoken one word to Tilton since that arbitration, and the members of the committee testify they don't remember of such a paper. Well, there is the writing of it in Moulton's big, scrawling style, with Tilton's signature, and mine, three good substantial and living witnesses to the truth of my statement. What more is wanted?

Anniversary Services.

The anniversary services of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church were held this evening. Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams presided. The Secretary reported the receipts for the past year as $456,718; expenditures, $495,000; leaving a deficit of $38,282.

Rev. Dr. Hall's new church on Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street was filled this evening on the occasion of the celebration, of the semi-centennial of the American Tract Society. Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, presided. A number of gentlemen delivered interesting addresses.

The anniversary services of the American Congregational Union were held this evening in the Church of the Pilgrim, Brooklyn. Rev. De Witt Sierra preached the anniversary sermon, in which he minutely reviewed the workings of the Union during the past year, which presented more than cheerful results.

The Raid on Whisky.

Collector Freeland, acting under orders received from Washington, detained about one hundred and fifty barrels of whisky in Brooklyn. It had recently arrived from the West, and is supposed to be "crooked" whisky. Collector Freeland is now inspecting all the rectifying establishments in his district. There are fifteen such places, and the object of the inspection is to ascertain whether any of the so-called "crooked" whisky has been received. Since the seizures were made public the owners of only two distilleries in the district have notified the Collector of their intention to run their full capacity. All the distilleries that have been closed or partially closed will again resume operations.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

President Tracy, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, said yesterday, that at the June meeting the directors would consider the proposition to build a branch road to their Washington lands, a distance of about fifty miles. It has not yet been determined whether they will issue bonds for its construction.

The Schiller Disaster.

A special from London says that about one hundred and thirty bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Schiller, including those of Wm. Frahm, of Davenport, Iowa; Michael Hurleman, of Highland, Illinois, and the Leonhardt family, of Augusta, Georgia.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The New Trust Deed of James Lick.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—James Lick has made a new trust deed. It differs from that revoked in a few particulars. The donation for statuary at the State Capitol of $250,000 is changed to $100,000 for statuary at the City Hall in San Francisco; the appropriation for the Key monument is reduced from $150,000 to $60,000; $700,000 for the Lake Tahoe Observatory is committed to the University of California, to be used for the same purpose; the donation to the Mechanic Arts School is raised from $300,000 to $540,000; the gift to his son is raised from $3,000 to $150,000; for himself he gives up the lien of $25,000 annually, and takes the gross sum of $500,000. The estate becomes immediately available for beneficiary purposes. He will be one of the trustees himself, and the others will be announced shortly. Most of the beneficiaries have given their assent to the new arrangement. No doubt is entertained as to the action of those not yet heard from.

CHICAGO.

Reformed Episcopal Church Convention.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday directed the appointment of a committee to prepare a translation of suitable parts of the prayer book for use in German congregations. Part of the session was devoted to the consideration of the articles of religion as revised and reported by the Committee on Doctrine and Worship. The first—Of the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation—led to a general debate on the propriety of a revision, which was almost unanimously sustained, though it was resolved to retain, as far as possible, the ancient numbering. Three articles were provisionally accepted by an unanimous vote, after additions to the forms reported. These were entitled, "Of the Holy Trinity," "Of the Word of the Son of God," which was made very manifest, and "Of the resurrection of Christ and his second coming." An article on "Christ's Descent into Hades" was stricken out of the motion of Bishop Cheney with but few dissenting votes.

The next session, of 1876, will be held at Ottawa, Canada.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Terre Haute Races.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 15.—The first race, running, mile heats, was won by Gloster in 1:48¼ and 1:55.

The Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 15.—The first race, mile heats, for beaten horses, was won by Misfortune in 1:55¼ and 1:56¾.

The second race, 1¾ miles, was won by Bigfellow in 3:29¾.

The third race, 2½ miles, was a walkover for Monmouth.

The fourth race, 1¼ miles, was won by Millionaire in 2:25¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

$5,000,000 Five-twenty Bonds Called In.

The War on Dealers in "Crooked" Whisky.

Reduction in Foreign Letter Postage.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1875.

Personal.

Judge Pierrepont, the new Attorney General, took charge of the office to-day, and was called upon by the heads of bureaus and others.

Commissioner Pratt took charge of the Internal Revenue Office to-day.

Sympathy for Ex-Commissioner Douglass.

At an informal meeting of officers, clerks and other employes of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, this afternoon, to give expression of their feelings in reference to the severance of the official relations with Commissioner Douglass, his successor, Commissioner Pratt, was called to the chair, and complimentary resolutions were unanimously adopted. Commissioner Pratt declared his sympathy with the feeling manifested in the resolutions, which were "so well expressed and so well deserved." His own appointment, he said, had been unexpected and unsolicited, and he wished he might at the close of his own term of service enjoy the same appreciation and good feeling.

Bonds Called In.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made a call for five million coupon bonds, upon which interest will cease on and after August 15 next. The interest call includes redemption of five millions coupon 5-20 bonds of 1862 embraces the bonds within the following numbers: $50, No. 18,701 to No. 20,300, both inclusive; $100, No. 48,001 to 51,600, both inclusive; $500, No. 25,001 to 27,500, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 75,851 to 80,650, both inclusive. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary's office.

The Whisky Frauds.

The further prosecution of the whisky frauds, together with all the evidence and records, will on Monday turned over by the Solicitor of the Treasury to Mr. Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The various supervisors who have been acting with the Solicitor have been ordered to report directly to the Commissioner and receive further instructions from him. The secret service force of the Treasury, however, will continue to aid the internal revenue authorities in detecting and seizing "crooked" whisky and bringing offenders to justice.

Indian Visitors.

Major H. W. Bingham, Indian agent at Cheyenne, arrived here to night with nine Sioux Indians, and W. Fielder as interpreter.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1875.

Reduction in Foreign Letter Postage.

The Postmaster General, under authority of the act of Congress of June 8th, 1872, has ordered that the rate of U. S. postage on letters sent to or received from foreign countries with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mail, be reduced from ten to five cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, to take effect July 1st, 1875.

Investigating the Executive Departments.

The select committee of the Senate appointed to examine into the condition of the Executive Departments, in order to report at the next session of Congress what reforms are necessary, have nearly completed their work.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 16, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	30.382	42	58	N.W.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.299	58	26	N.W.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.312	49	31	N.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.326.
Mean Thermometer, 49.
Highest Thermometer, 66.
Lowest Thermometer, 36.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, I. A. m., May 17, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For Monday in the South and Middle Atlantic States, stationary and rising barometer, northeast winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with stationary or higher temperatures.

BOSTON.

Contraband Whisky Seized.

BOSTON, May 15.—For some days past United States Revenue Collector Slack and Detective Hayes have been quietly investigating the books of the liquor firms in this city, having learned that a large amount of contraband western liquors had been shipped to Boston. The investigation has resulted in the seizure in transit to this city of some $50,000 worth of liquors, consigned principally to D. T. Mills & Co. and C. A. & W. Bird. Thus far no firms in this city have been implicated in any direct complicity in the contraband traffic. The investigation is still proceeding.

Later.—As a result of the investigation into the liquor establishments of this city, about five hundred packages of liquors, valued at $200,000, the property of thirty different firms, were seized.

ST. LOUIS.

The Mayoralty Election.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—The result of the election to-day for Mayor, as reported by the police telegraph from various precincts, is as follows: Col. J. A. Britton, Democrat, 15,611; Henry Overstolz, Independent, 14,994; Britton's majority, 617.

BEAVER FALLS.

Business Prospects — Prosperous Times Ahead — The Manufactories in Full Operation.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., May 15, 1875.

Our city is in a fair way to start with the season in business operations. We have not had such a show of prosperity for more than two years if indeed ever before.

Messrs. Able, Pedder & Co., of Pittsburgh, are building a "steel works" near the cutlery works, which will be completed at the earliest period possible. These gentlemen have the "vim" of true business men, and will doubtless meet fully the expectation of the community.

The Pittsburgh Hinge Co. have started the hinge factory with a degree of energy that might be expected from such enterprising men as Oliver & McMahan. Their foreman, Mr. Wm. Shannon, of this place, knows how to manage both men and business. They are now working twenty-five hands, and soon expect to furnish employment for 75 or 100 hands.

The cutlery is closely engaged in filling orders, which come from far away and near by. This business establishment has not stopped during the late panic, except for repairs and improvements.

The shovel factory of Armor & Myers is under full head. The factory is running on full time and doing a successful business. The axe factory is being rebuilt by our energetic and enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Graff. A substantial building, surpassing the former one, is well on the way. The hammers will soon be heard again on the same ground as before the fire did its work.

The saw factory, under the inventive genius of Mr. Emmerson, is in trim for business.

Business generally is on the move. Buildings are going up for places of residence, stores, etc. Barely the cloud has passed away, and sunshine has come with delightful spring. "The world moves." W.

CANONSBURG, PA.

Review of the 10th Penn. Reserves —Crop and Fruit Prospects of Washington County.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

CANONSBURG, May 14, 1875.

The farmers are busy. Yes, very busy, and I think from what I can see I am safe in saying there is more corn being planted than has been for ten years. They, the farmers, speak very discouragingly of the wheat and other fall sowing. Though this is a fact, and a very noticeable one, that each day now makes even those fields which did seem almost totally frozen out look tolerable fair, and yet Washington county will likely be compelled to import more better wheat or live on less of it, and if the wool, which by the way is one of our principal products, goes off pretty lively at about 56c per pound, giving our farmers a little spare cash, we can get along on corn and such things. The fruit too is, generally speaking, killed; a few late cherry and plums, a very few late apples, some small fruits. Taking all in all, unless the season opens more favorably than thus far, Washington county will likely be in the field as purchaser instead of producer.

The town is all astir over the reunion of the 10th Penn. Reserves, which meet in Canonsburgh next Monday, the 19th inst., and if the day be a favorable one, we anticipate a gala day. I say, and "so say we all of us," welcome ye war worn veterans.

G. P.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

French Monarchists Living in Hopes.

Carlists Preparing to Attack Rentaria.

Particulars of the Recent Revolution in Hayti.

The Financial Crisis in Brazil.

WEST INDIES.

The Revolution in Hayti.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The following from Kingston, Jamaica, May 8th, gives the story of the latest so-called revolution in Hayti. Saturday, 1st of May, was celebrated as an annual agricultural festival throughout Hayti. On the evening previous President Dominique was advised of a conspiracy to assassinate him the following day in the Presidency, supported by General Bryce and General Canal. While the President was in church three separate bodies of troops were sent to arrest the conspirators. General Bryce, residing immediately opposite the British consulate, was first surrounded. He refused to surrender and shot down four Haytian officers before he was fired upon and mortally wounded, when he crept into the British consulate and died. A shot intended for General Bryce killed a servant of the British Consul. A servant of General Bryce was also killed. When the troops reached the residence of Monplaiser Pierre, who was a candidate for the Presidency when General Nissage's term expired, he resisted until wounded, when he retired to the attic and shot himself. When General Canal was met he was in the vicinity of the American Minister's residence, at the head of a body of soldiers. These, on seeing the Government forces, forsook General Canal and fled. The General went into Mr. Bassett's residence under the stars and stripes, where he remained.

The scene which followed these incidents is indescribable. The President, a man of overwhelming passion, directed the arrest of every person suspected, and arrests were made throughout the Republic, causing a general panic. Several houses and stores were pillaged and burned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Contributions for the Schiller Survivors.

PLYMOUTH, May 15.—The steamship Lessing, a sister vessel to the ill-fated Schiller, which left New York a week after the departure of the latter vessel, arrived here this morning. There was great excitement among the passengers when they were appraised of the disaster that had befallen the Schiller. A contribution was taken up among them for the relief of the survivors.

Reported Disaster Denied.

LONDON, May 15.—The report received here on Thursday night, in a dispatch from Penzance, that a Liverpool steamer had gone ashore on Beecher Island, one of the Scillys, was untrue. The blowing off of steam and whistling by a steamship passing during the fog, and the firing of gunboats that were practicing in the vicinity, gave rise to the report.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Financial Crisis.

RIO JANEIRO, May 15.—The National Bank which suspended has asked forbearance of the creditors, promising to pay in full with interest. The suspension has caused a sensation, and many depositors in other banks withdrew their funds. The Bank of Brazil came to the aid of the banks and the Government introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the issue of 25,000 contos to relieve the crisis, which was caused by the absorption of capital by great undertakings in the provinces. These steps restored confidence.

FRANCE.

The Savings Bank Bill.

PARIS, May 15.—The National Assembly to-day rejected the principal clause of the Savings Bank bill, and it was thereupon withdrawn by the committee having it in charge. The Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

Hopes of a Monarchy.

PARIS, May 16.—The Compt de Chambord has written a letter to M. De Beleastel, member of the Assembly for the Haute Garrone, in which he declares he still has hopes that the monarchy will be re-established in France.

GERMANY.

Count von Arnim's Case.

BERLIN, May 15.—The trial of Count von Arnim on an appeal has been fixed for July 1st.

Priests Released.

BERLIN, May 16.—The priests imprisoned in Posen and neighboring towns have been released and informed that evidence with regard to the alleged secret administration of a diocese by a papal delegate is no longer required by the Government.

Conspirator Arrested.

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the alleged principal in the conspiracy against Prince Bismarck's life is named Dunin, and has been arrested in Cracow.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg Conference.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Russia, annoyed at England's persistent refusal to participate in the St. Petersburg conference, and the coldness of other countries, intends giving the force of law to the declaration of the Brussels conference, negotiating separately with powers to induce their adherence thereto.

AFGHANISTAN.

Destructive Conflagration in Peshawar.

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch from Peshawar, Afghanistan, says that place was visited by a very destructive conflagration and half the city was laid waste. At one time the powder magazine was in peril, but the fire was happily stopped before it reached it.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor's Tour Ended.

VIENNA, May 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph, who has been making a tour in his dominions, returned to-day, and was enthusiastically received by the populace.

ITALY.

A Journal Suspended.

ROME, May 16.—The journal *La Voce della Verita* was suspended for publishing the Pope's address to the German pilgrims.

SPAIN.

Carlists Preparing to Attack Renteria.

SANTANDER, May 16.—The Carlists have stopped firing on Guetaria, and are preparing to attack Renteria.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Commissioner's Office—Additional Candidates.

In a brief notice in reference to the County Commissionership on Saturday, we called attention to the claims of three gentlemen who are being urged by their friends. Lack of space at the time prevented a notice of all the candidates, and this morning we complete the list.

Mr. George W. Weddell, of North Versailles township, is a gentleman who is well known in the cities and throughout the county. Mr. Weddell, is a plain spoken, straightforward man, who has both the ability and integrity necessary to enable him to satisfactorily fill the office to which he aspires. He is strongly pressed by his friends in the rural districts, who claim that his services to the party entitle him to some recognition, while his merits cannot be gainsayed.

Mr. J. M. Edmundson, of Robinson township, is a new man, who comes strongly endorsed by those who know him best. Mr. Edmundson, we believe, has never either held office or aspired to one heretofore, but his record both in public and private life is all right, and if such claims are to be recognized, he will go into the Convention with a strong backing. He has been a quiet though efficient worker in the ranks, and now that he comes to the front, his friends are determined to make his merits and claims known.

Last, but not by any means least on the list, is Mr. John Robb, of Scott township—Mr. Robb is a very fine gentleman, who is alike popular in the city and country districts, and wherever he is known. He, like some of the others, has never been out for office, but has contented himself with doing faithful service for the party. It is not on this ground alone, however, that he is now urged for the position but on the ground, as well, of personal fitness. He is a man of unquestioned high character, who, unless his official life belied all his private actions, would worthily fill the office. He is a safe man, and his friends are leaving no stone unturned, in a fair way, to put him through.

No Summer Vacations

at the Iron City College. School always in session. Students admitted at any time. Time and money saved by attending during the summer, when the school is not so crowded as during the fall and winter. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Iron City College

is the only institution of the kind in this city that we recommend to the public patronage.—*Presbyterian Banner January 27, 1875.*

TEMPERANCE.

Mass Meetings Held at the Opera House Yesterday—A Large Attendance Both Afternoon and Evening—Interesting Addresses Delivered—New Ideas Advanced—The Closing Exercises.

A Temperance Mass Meeting was held in the Opera House yesterday afternoon which was very largely attended. Every seat in the galleries was taken and even standing room was not left unoccupied down stairs. At three o'clock, the Committee of Arrangements called a select few on the stage and then asked Mother Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio, to preside. In taking the chair she made a few remarks, in which she said that one of the grandest evidences of the success of the temperance movement was in the large attendance present. She said a year ago, had the announcement of a temperance meeting been made, an audience of about two dozen would have assembled to hear a few old women talk just out of mere curiosity, but at present it was not the case, but on the contrary, the very best classes of society turned out in large numbers to give their influence to the encouragement of the movement. The lady also made reference to the late Convention, and of its character, in that it was made up largely of prominent ministers of all denominations, which she thought would give the work a new impetus, and would aid in pushing it forward. The exercises proper were opened with an anthem by the choir, entitled "And it shall come to pass in the last days," which was followed by the singing of "All hail the power of Jesus' name." Rev. J. J. Dermitt read the forty-sixth psalm as a scripture lesson, after which he led in prayer.

After the invocation, the choir sung "Battling for the Lord," when Dr. Pearson was introduced by the President, who said she did not know the gentleman, but in conversation with some friends last night, they told her he was "a tip top man," so she was happy to present one so favorably known. The Doctor delivered a very interesting address, and his effort was one full of beautiful thoughts. He said the leaders of every great reform had made their mistakes and cited to the defeat of the Union army in the late war, in support of his statement. He held, however, that these reverses, instead of weakening the cause, tended to strengthen it. The number of victims to intemperance was spoken of in a very forcible manner, as well as the inclinations of young men to fall into habits of inebriation.

The different methods of carrying forward the work were carefully considered and the speaker said while he had his own preference, he did not object to secret societies, prohibition or any other method, which might be adopted to suppress such a wide-spread evil. He thought among Christians a total abstinence pledge should be an intricate part of their religion. The speaker closed by making an eloquent appeal to all classes of people to give their influence to the elevation of the race and the suppression of vice and intemperance.

A collection was taken up when Mrs. Hunt, of Indianapolis, was introduced, who said she was a Quaker and had been associated with a class of people she never expected to mingle with, the liquor dealers, which made her feel very Quakerish. She wondered that amid the Christian influences, the educational advantages and the favorable surroundings of the nineteenth century a single one had to be converted to temperance principles. She referred to the influence which saloon associations had upon a young man and said that in twelve short months such surroundings were enough to ruin the most refined gentleman in all the nation. She drew a picture between slavery and the liquor traffic and said the former had beauties in it, when compared with the latter. In support of this statement she said the slave, though in bondage, could serve God if he was bound to his master, and when he died he would go to his reward even if it had been through great tribulation. The drunkard, on the other hand, could not enjoy these privileges when his brain is set on fire with alcoholic liquors. She predicted that in another decade this would be a nation of drunkards unless men would rally to its rescue. The speaker here made an eloquent appeal to her audience, to come to the front and save the country, and asked if at the time when the country called for troops during the war, men had forgotten their patriotism. If not, said she, "there is a call for loyalty in the prosecution of the temperance cause and soldiers are wanted and will you not join the mighty army." At the close of her address the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced by Rev. J. Dermitt.

Evening Session.

An immense audience congregated at the same place in the evening, and after calling the house to order, Gen. F. H. Lane was invited to the chair. The exercises were opened with a voluntary anthem by the choir called "The earth is the Lord's." Mrs. M. H. Reese, of Alliance, Ohio, read the first Psalm, which was followed by singing "O for a thousand tongues to sing," &c. Mrs. Hunt, of Indianapolis, led the devotions. A solo entitled "Come ye disconsolate" was next in order, which was rendered in good style.

Mother Stewart, of Ohio, being introduced, proceeded by saying that we are just beginning a series of centennial exhibitions, and that during the next few months there would be a great deal of spread eagle eloquence about our Christian government, but it would be well for the people to pause in the midst and balance their accounts and ascertain where they stand. She spoke of the various questions of the times, and said the subject of temperance loomed up so high above the rest that it must be met by old and young, by the ministry as well as the business men. The speaker took the ground that the foreign element, which emigrates to this country, is not to blame for the present state of the liquor traffic in this country. She said that no sooner did the ignorant foreigner land at New York, than they were fed upon liquor, and used for political purposes, and all this is done by American citizens. Instead of teaching them the first principles of our religious institutions, the people of our free land laid before them the easiest method of making money, viz: that of selling intoxicating liquors. And now these same individuals have gained such an influence that they can buy and sell the very men who taught them their nefarious business. The speaker reviewed the laws regulating the sale of liquor, and pointed out their defects, saying that they were not enforced, and were to a great extent a dead letter. In conclusion, she drew a picture of a drunkard's life and death, and hoped the young men might be saved from the evils of this dreadful curse.

"All caused by rum," another solo, was sung, when Mrs. Mary Byron Reese took the rostrum and said she would take as her subject "Our Crusade." She answered the different charges made against the crusaders, such as the summed up into fanatics, unwomanly conduct, radical and unfitness of women. She threw out a few practical hints in regard to the successful prosecution of the work, and at times became so earnest that an outburst of eloquence would follow almost involuntarily, which called forth the applause of the entire audience. She paid a high tribute to the press of the country, and said it had done much for the cause, which the crusaders espoused.

Short speeches were made by Mrs. Hunt and Thornton A. Shinn, Esq., of Beaver county, when the audience dispersed for their homes.

The exercises at each coming together were very entertaining, and the congregation gave evidence of their appreciation of what was said by its frequent outbursts of applause. The singing throughout was a success, and added very materially to the interest of the occasion.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Excursion Tickets to be Issued.

The following telegram, which is in reply to a letter addressed to Mr. Boyd by Mr. Wilson under date of 14th instant—requesting reduced fares to delegates and parties desiring to attend the approaching Republican State Convention, which is to convene at Lancaster Penna., on the 26th instant, fully explains its self.

(Telegram.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1875.

Wesley Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We will order a general sale of excursion tickets from all station on our main line, and branches to Lancaster for the accommodations of persons desiring to attend the Republican State Convention—to be sold at our usual excursion rates of two cents. per mile each way.

D. M. BOYD JR.,
Genl. Passenger and Ticket Agt.,
Penn. Railroad.

Changing School Grades.

The Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction will meet to-morrow evening, at the Central Board of Education rooms, on Fourth avenue, in conjunction with the Principals of the city schools, for the purpose of considering the propriety of changing the grades in the schools. It seems that in the high school departments there are too many studies—more than the teachers can attend to, and it is desirable to devise some remedy for the cure of this evil, either by changing the grades, reducing the studies, or by any other effective means which may be proposed.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CLERKS OF COUNCILS,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, May 17, 1875.

Opening of Grant Alley.

Notice is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the opening of

Grant Alley, from its Present Terminus into Fulton Street,

Was confirmed by Councils May 13th, 1875. Objections to the report must be filed within ten days.

The Report can be seen in this office.

ROLAND T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

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To which we invite the attention of the Trade.

With the opening of an other season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMENS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MENS', BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

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Having a resident buyer in the EASTERN MARKET gives us superior advantages in purchasing, and we feel confident that we can make it to the INTEREST OF ALL BUYERS TO

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China, Glass and Queensware,
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Have in store and to which they are adding daily, the largest STOCK of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever brought to this city. They buy their GOODS for CASH and offer them at very low prices. A full stock of HARVEST, LEGHORN and PALM LE

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GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny county.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1875.

Bonds at Frankfort 9

Petroleum at Antwerp 26f

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 112¼

Attorney General Pierrepont assumed the duties of his office Saturday, as did ex-Senator Pratt, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The ill-fated "Schiller" has quite gone to pieces,—the lower deck now resting on the rocks, and specie and cargo being washed away. The work of recovering bodies seems to have been abandoned, and but little more can be done to save anything from the wreck.

The Italian Senate proposes, and has voted a national donation to Garibaldi. The old hero has, up to the present, refused all offers made him, but is said to be poor. Possibly, now that he has defined his political course, he may not regard as indelicate to accept the oft-proffered help.

The Empress Eugenie seems determined to enforce her claims against the civil list, and will bring suit against the French Government, unless the demands she makes are paid. It seems that the De Broglie Ministry arranged, but did not pay what was due her. The contract then made is to be enforced.

The whisky raid still continues. The Secretary of the Treasury is thoroughly in earnest, and new cases of violation are coming to the surface from day to day. The ring is driven to bay, and are preparing to make a vigorous fight; but the Government proposes to secure outside assistance and press the cases to an early, and it is believed, successful prosecution.

Elbeur Wright, who has achieved reputation as an able Life Insurance Actuary, read a paper before the American Social Science Association, a few days since, on the problem of bringing life insurance within reach of the poor. This is, certainly, a very important problem. Mr. Wright thinks it should be associated, in some way, with a self-sustaining savings bank.

The discovery of an extensive system of smuggling at New York, and the arrest of some of the principals, illustrates two things: 1. The fact that whatever were the evils of the special service, moiety system, it was needed, as a check upon the rascality of at least many New York merchants. 2. That Civil Service Reform was a mere sham, so far as its influence on the honesty of appointees was concerned. The first appointment at the New York Custom House, under that system, was of a scamp, perfectly ready to foster the most extensive system of smuggling. The principals caught, the Government hopes to reach the merchants who have defrauded it of millions of dollars.

The rigid rule of law by which members of a Board having charge of public duties are prevented from selling their goods to the Board, while wisely designed, is occasionally unfortunate in its application. Four members of the Philadelphia Board of House of Correction, who are professedly pure men, and who did not know of the law referred to, sold to the Board such goods as were in their line, and at perfectly honest prices. One man, who was offended, brought suit against them, and they have resigned, one submitting a statement which proves the moral honesty of his act, and all proving themselves morally innocent. It seems unfortunate that they should be forced to resign, when, by simply calling their attention to the law, the whole difficulty might be promptly obviated.

The Hannastown Declaration was celebrated at Greensburg, Saturday, and in point of attendance and general interest, was in every particular a fine success. There was a brilliant gathering of celebrities, a considerable attendance of military, and a large concourse of people generally. The oration was delivered by ex-Senator Cowan, and was an eloquent production. The Governor arrived during the day, on his return from Chicago, and was heartily greeted by the assembled multitude. It is gratifying, when arrangements are made to have such a celebration, to know that the interest in the occasion is so general and persuasive. Westmoreland is the mother county, and the interest in an event which occurred where so many other counties were associated with, and a part of her, could not be otherwise than quite considerable. The general interest that seems to be taken in all kindred events shows that the glow of admiration for revolutionary virtues and deeds, still pervades the hearts of the people.

New York is reaping the first fruits of her compulsory education idea. The "Superintendents of Truancy," gentlemen who have in charge the comprehensive organization by which runaway or stayaway boys are to be arrested and put in prison, succeeded in catching one outrageous little fellow, who criminally violated this generous and loving law, and put him in prison. The solemn satisfaction with which they contemplated the performance of this duty was only equaled by that with which they drew their comfortable salaries. But, unfortunately for this bit of enterprise, the boy's father did not take things so placidly. He sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and proposed to test the constitutionality of the law,—to all which the Superintendents of Truancy were unprepared to respond. In brief, that boy was let go, and now all other boys, truantly inclined, propose to pay little attention to the truant law. Thus two things are proven: That Superintendents of Truancy are more ornamental than useful, and that Compulsory Education in New York is a flat failure. We will wait a little before we accept it, with its costly and cumbrous machinery in this State.

The influence of protective tariff, in creating as well as fostering American industry, is shown in the development of the silk manufacturing business at Paterson, New Jersey. Says the Philadelphia *Times*: It was in 1864 or 1865, we are not certain which, that a tariff act was passed which made the manufacture of silk a possibility in this country. It was contended that we did not have the materials, the skill of the loons,—finer than those with which nature furnishes the spider. But a few courageous, enterprising men went ahead, and the result is the magnificent business which to-day makes a metropolis of Paterson, and elevates that once quiet New Jersey town into a rival of the second city of France. American silk is now as popular with the trade as that of the Belle of Nations. Our society queens are robed in it, and long, slender knots of it encircle the throats of our statesmen. In the public mind there is still a prejudice against it, but that, too, is passing away, and in time we have no doubt, it will be as much thought of as are the fine stuffs of Ormus and of Ind. All this is the result of a tariff; of the much-abused system, in which Professor Perry sees naught but evil, and which Mr. David A. Wells, who was once a disciple of Mr. Carey, thinks is the root of all political evil. Free trade and British gold are bad things, we know—in the estimation of Pennsylvanians—and when they look at the present proportions of the silk trade and compare them with its puny size a few years ago, we are sure that our New York friends will conclude that a tariff and protection, after all, are not the worst enemies to the progress and prosperity of a young country that can be imagined."

The proceedings of the Temperance Convention held in this city last week, have elicited considerable discussion, some of our contemporaries going so far as to strongly denounce as impracticable and unchristian, the policy of prohibition. There is a sense in which the temperance contest resembles that of abolition. It has in it moral and political elements. There may be said to have been two classes of workers in the anti-slavery field,—the abolitionists, who considered the subject from a high moral standpoint, and bitterly denounced all compromises, and even all workers who held moderate views, and those who operated politically. These latter carefully scanned popular opinion, and kept along with it. The Republican party supplanted the Whig organization, by going further than it on the slavery issue. The Whigs, generally speaking, were opposed to slavery, but the party, as such, sought to treat the question gingerly, or avoid it altogether. But the new Republican party merely sought to confine slavery to its existing boundaries, not to eradicate it altogether. The war and its necessities led to emancipation. So of the temperance contest. The average public sentiment of the country only desires to repress the evils of liquor selling and use, but does not seek the entire prohibition of their manufacture and sale. Hence, the members of the organization that fights the evil are in advance of popular sentiment, drawing it forward. We do not see that this is absolutely unwise. It may not be productive of immediate fruit, but it seems to educate the people up to a standard that may ultimately lead to the wise control of the traffic. It is one thing to be merely up to average sentiment, and another to be an educator.

SELLING A RAILROAD.

The property of the Northern Pacific Railroad is to be sold, at public auction, in front of the New York Custom House, on the first Monday in August next. The proper order has been issued by the Courts. Thus apparently ends an experiment, grand and hopeful at one time, but disastrous in the end, to the large banking house which negotiated the loans, as well as to the small investors, who put their money in its bonds. That the enterprise is finally ruined, does not, of course, follow. A new combination may finally be made, which, buying out the road under foreclosure of the mortgages, will thus escape its debts, and thus have a chance to go ahead. There are four hundred and fifty miles of completed road between Duluth and Bismarck, and, on the Pacific slope nearly or quite one hundred miles more. These completed portions are operated at a profit. Besides, the Columbia River Steamboat Company is also the property of the Northern Pacific Company, and this is said to be a valuable property. Still further, the Company has large bodies of land, most of which are valuable for wheat growing purposes. Such, in brief, is the road that is now offered for sale.

The history of this road is full of lessons for the economist and investor, few of which probably will be considered or profited by. Jay Cooke made reputation and wealth, by placing a Government loan in the market. The country was aflame with patriotism, and this was appealed to. Europe was seeking investments, and those we offered were profitable, and reasonably secure. The press was freely used, and the bonds were rapidly sold. Thus money was made by Cooke, and reputation as well. Like many other successful men, Cooke became possessed of the idea that he could carry through any enterprise, by the mere force of his name. A combination was formed, by which certain capitalists were admitted to the ground floor, on condition of taking $50,000 worth of bonds, and paying for them at par,—these being entitled to lands where town sites were located, and to stock dividends equal to, or far beyond, their bond subscriptions. This first phase of the enterprise was carried successfully through, several Pittsburgh parties being in the combination. The start thus made, bonds and stock were issued, for sale on the general market. All these bonds were secured by the lands, of which the company had the same liberal concession that had previously been made to the Union and Central Pacific railroads.

The road was solidly and carefully built, but was so far away from supplies that it cost heavily, while, from the smallness of population, but little local trade could be obtained. Bonds were sold, in this country and Europe, until the market was oversold, and devices were necessarily resorted to, to keep the market price at a fair standard. At last the credit of the company began to be used, and Cooke allowed himself to be heavily drawn upon. His credit was employed until it could be used no further. In the meantime, the German and Austrian financiers, who had been appealed to, sent out engineers to investigate. They went over the line of road, and reported that, for a term of years, it could not possibly pay interest; but that ultimately,—in from seven to twenty years,—it might be profitable. This prevented a foreign loan. This fact reached, and Cooke failed,—and then the panic, toward which we had been drifting, set in, and all railroad projects declined, and prostration fell upon nearly every branch of industry. Thus the great banker and financier learned he could not do everything; and with it came the lesson to the masses, that no mere name can be trusted, or enterprise rested upon.

It is impossible to forecaste the future of this road. It will not, of course, as the result of this sale, be totally abandoned. Indeed, it can be run at a profit. The country through which it passes is admirably adapted to wheat culture, is rapidly filling up with population, and hence the prospects of the road are steadily increasing. At Fargo, or Moorhead, the Red River trade with the Canadian provinces, taps the road, and is quite profitable. The Lake Superior traffic is quite considerable, while the road to St. Paul brings the Northern Pacific into relations with the great system of railway traffic. At Bismarck the Missouri river trade sets in,—extending up into Montana, and forming a very extensive trade. In brief, the road has large possibilities before it, if wisely and energetically managed. It will cost largely to build over the route to the Pacific; but it will tap the Black Hills, and this region will become populous, if gold continues to be found. Further on, it will open up the Yellowstone region, which will attract tourists. Once it taps the Columbia river trade, it will have a profitable traffic. The bondholders should see if they cannot unite, and utilize their property, rather than lose their investment.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Speaker Blaine is said to prefer Randall to Cox as his successor.

The Indianapolis *Journal* wants to know if there it no way to forgive Rebels except by electing them to office.

Louis E. Fisher, formerly editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, is the favorite Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota.

Montgomery Blair has been heard from on the Presidential question. His preference as a Democrat is for John W. Garrett, the railroad autocrat.

"You can never coerce the South."—Fernando Wood, 1861. "Nothing can beat the Democratic party in 1876."—Fernando Wood, 1875. O, Ferdy!

Mr. E. D. Winslow has bought a three-quarter interest in the Boston *Post* for $300,000. There will be no change in the editorial management or in the politics of the paper.

James B. Beck, of Kentucky, thinks that if Allen is re-elected Governor of Ohio by 40,000 majority, nothing can beat him for the Presidency. This is not hopeful for Mr. Allen. He is more likely to be translated than to receive 40,000 majority this fall.

The New Orleans *Picayune* calls aloud for a "Clean-man party." Let them have it. If it is started in the South, some one is going to make a colossal fortune out of soap contracts.

"The majestic Chief Justice of New York," the Hon. Sanford E. Church, is the man whom the Austin *Statesman* of Texas would like to have the Democrats nominate for President.

The Portland *Argus*, leading Democratic paper in Maine, doesn't yet believe the Democratic majority in Congress "stupid enough to elect Mr. S. J. Randall, Speaker", and recommends that gentleman to subside.

Senator Morton is very much pleased with the Republican triumph in Indianapolis last week. He thinks it has shown beyond doubt that the electoral vote of Indiana next year will be cast for the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

The six principal candidates for the Speakership of the Forty-fourth Congress are: Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, S. S. Cox and Fernando Wood of New York, William S. Holman of Indiana, Michael C. Kerr of Illinois, and Milton Saylor of Ohio.

Allentown has already three candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and the Convention does not meet till September, giving the people of that town ample time to present a few more names. Pittsburgh has about the same number.

The Rochester *Democrat-Chronicle* pungently remarks: "There is evidently a contemplated struggle between the Springfield *Republican*, the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* to see which shall run the Independent concern and be Pope to the incoming President."

Senator McMillan has been charged with an attack of brother-in-lawism in connection with the St. Paul postoffice. At last accounts he was slowly recovering, and denying that he had been sick at all. The trouble seems to be that McMillan is too good a man for the purposes of the Bill King newspapers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Democracy is like a worm-eaten ship. Paint and putty may cover its imperfections while in port, but they will show themselves when the worm-eaten hulk is sent to sea. Strip the old hulk of her sails, gentlemen, and let her ride at anchor, in peaceful waves, until nature completes her almost finished work of decay. We don't say that every timber is rotten, but we doubt if enough sound ones are left to make the frame of a life-boat.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Lebanon County Republican Committee met on Saturday last and took action with reference to their representative in the State Convention. Cyrus R. Lantz, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, was elected Senatorial delegate, and Messrs. Wm. M. Kauffman, of Sheridan, and C. L. Carmany, of Lebanon, Representative delegates. Mr. Geo. W. Walker, of Jonestown, offered a resolution instructing the delegates to the State Convention, chosen by the committee, to vote for Hon. G. D. Coleman, for State Treasurer, which was unanimously adopted.

An address to the Republicans of Pennsylvania has been issued by the Committee of Sixty-two of the Union League, making a strong appeal in favor of good and fit men for public offices. It refers to the recent reverse of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, saying that the result of the November election shows no change in *sentiment* in the party, but does show a disgust for some of the *men* whose misconduct has brought odium and defeat on the whole organization. The address then declares that the proper and effective remedy for this evil, and to restore the party to its majority, is to select the most worthy men for office.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. David Sankey, of Newcastle, Pa., is the father of Sankey, the revivalist.

Mrs. Sprague has forbidden the proposed sale of the library of the late Chief Justice Chase.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is said to be enjoying better health than he has had for a number of years.

It seems to be the general impression that Cardinal Manning will succeed Pio Nono. Anything for a change.

Ex-Commissioner Douglass has decided to open a law office in Washington, and practice before the Supreme Court and the departments.

Miss Anna Dickinson has finished her lecturing tour at the South and has made arrangements for a series of lectures in the Western States.

General Hawley announces his inability, on account of continued ill-health, to accompany the International Rifle Team on their European trip.

Iowa elects a successor to the late Bishop Henry W. Lee at the Episcopal Convention, which will assemble in Cedar Rapids on the 25th of this month.

Secretary Hamilton Fish has just entered on his seventh term as President General of the Society of the Cincinnati—a hereditary organization of soldiers.

The treatment of the ailment of General Frank Blair by transfusion of blood is continuing with striking success. Twelve ounces of blood were recently transmitted to him from the veins of a healthy man, and the improvement of the patient since the operation is very marked.

General Logan threatens to write a reply to that part of General Sherman's recently published memoirs which refers to himself and General Frank Blair as mere political generals. Logan regards Sherman's criticism as impugning his abilities as a soldier, if not his courage.

The daughter of the rebel pirate Semmes was married in Mobile the other day beneath a "large, rich, and magnificent Confederate flag, of the costliest material and most exquisitely embroidered, which was made and presented to Semmes by the ladies of London, while commanding the Alabama." We suppose that the use of this emblem was intended to indicate that Semme's daughter insists upon her rights to secede and to dissolve this union at any time, and to begin life again on an independent basis.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

At Marietta, Ohio, recently, a canary hatched twin birds from a single egg.

The average price of a wooden Indian in Chicago has been ascertained to be $80.

There are said to be over 20,000 alligator skins tanned in this country annually.

A man with hair on the roof of his mouth has been discovered at Savannah, Georgia.

Harvard had 79 spare rooms, but the applicants have been 270. The difference must be made up by outside accommodations.

At Rockland, Me., on Friday night, Alfred Spear, while drunk, shot his wife twice and then killed himself. His wife may recover.

A fire at Rutland, Vermont, on Saturday morning, burned the Opera House, and the stores of Dunn & Crompton, Stanley & Co., and others. Loss, $75,000; partially insured.

A case has been before the English Divorce Court for a man suing for a divorce on the ground of his wife's desertion. The Judge said it was the first case of the kind since the establishment of the Court seventeen years ago.

This cold spring has so affected the undertakers' business in Baltimore, by keeping back green apples and melons, and like truck, that sheriffs' sales on coffins are too numerous to mention. One auctioneer disposed of a five hundred lot of caskets at a single sale.

This week the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church North and South will convene, the one at Cleveland, the other at St. Louis. It is not likely that the two bodies will unite this year. Reconstruction ecclesiastical is more backward even than reconstruction political.

The following appears in a will recorded in the Surrogate's office in Binghamton: "A word of advice to my wife—I think you had better sell everything you do not need for your own use, on a credit. Take good, reliable notes, to be paid when you want it. Be careful how you trust blood relations; they are apt to be blood-suckers."

A very sharp debate ensued at the opening of the Missouri Constitutional Convention on the question of the appointment of a chaplain, one of the members declaring that "he knew of no reason himself why a chaplain should be appointed, and he would like to hear any gentleman advance any." After a protracted discussion the consideration of the subject was postponed.

"Isn der some ledder here for me?" inquired a German at the general delivery window of the postoffice, Saturday. "No, none here," was the reply. "Vhell, dot ish queer," he continued, getting his head into the window; "my neighbor gets somedimes dree ledders in one day, und I get never got one ledder yet. How comes dose dings?"

A family at Mishawaka, Ind., received from some unknown source several complimentary tickets to a circus which was to exhibit on a recent evening. All the inmates of the household went, and when they returned found that their dwelling had been broken into and rifled of everything valuable. It is supposed that the burglars sent the tickets in order to get their victims safely out of the way.

Sarah Thomas, daughter of a clergyman of Woodhull, Steuben county, N. Y., ran away with John Farris, a married man, of Ithica, who robbed her of her watch, chain and some money. She left him, had him arrested, and he was to have gone to prison on Friday for six months. Her disgrace preyed upon her so, that on Friday night she ended her life by throwing herself in front of a freight car.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

How the Town of Kearney is Run by the James Boys—Fifteen Prominent Citizens Ordered to Leave the Place Before the 11th of June.

The Atchison (Kan.) *Champion* of the 12th says: To the unprejudiced observer it would look as though the old days of lawlessness had returned to Western Missouri. The law seems to have no power to protect the citizens of that part of the State, and especially in Clay county and Kearney, which has the unpleasant notoriety of being the home and habitation of those precious villains, the James boys. The inhabitants of that small and peaceful village stand in perpetual fear of these desperadoes, whose will is law in all things. When they feel so disposed they act in the capacity of mayor, police, judge, jury and executioner.

It is but a short time since we chronicled the fact of the murder of Mr. David Askew, who was shot down in his own dooryard without warning, his only crime being that he was a Union man and a quiet citizen. On the night of the murder, the perpetrators of the deed called at the residence of a neighbor, called him out, told him what they had done, saying, however, that it was the work of the detectives, and gave him permission to bury the body, with the proviso that he would find it to his interest to leave the town as soon as possible. Since that bloody night when the house of the mother, Mrs. Samuels, was fired and the lady wounded, the boys have been especially vindicative to warn all Union men living in the town, and have notified fifteen of the more prominent citizens to leave. One gentleman, whose name we withhold by request, upon being so notified, wished to sell his property there, and finding a buyer, called upon a notary to get the necessary papers made out, at the same time asking the latter to accompany him to where the land lay, about six miles from the place. Although armed, the time being broad daylight, the notary positively refused, saying that he would not go there for all the land in Clay county, because he had in some way incurred the anger of the brothers, and was in fear of being put out of the way. He subsequently left Kearney, and will in all probability never return. A Mr. Green, who at one time was attorney for the detectives, was also forced to flee for his life, and told that if he was ever seen in those parts again, certain death would be the result. The telegraph operator at Kearney, Wheat, has also been unable to retain his position there, and has resigned, his only fault being that he was obnoxious to the James'. Also the conductor who had charge of the caboose which brought the detectives from Kearney to the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, received the customary note of warning, and being a prudent man, obeyed it, and has has not been seen in that vicinity.

THE CARDINAL'S OATH.

Oue Ordinarily Administered.

There has been some inquiry as to the oath taken by Cardinal McCloskey and what effect it may have on his relations to the Government. We do not know that he took any, or if he did that it has anything to do with his position as a subject of the civil power. However, the following oath has been unearthed as the one ordinarily administered to Cardinals. It was submitted to Parliament, with other papers, by Lord Palmerston in 1850, and was furnished to him by the British Minister at Turin:

I, ——, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, do promise and swear that, from this time to my life's end, I will be faithful and obedient unto St. Peter, the Holy Apostolic Roman Church, the Lord, the Pope, and his successors, canonically the lawfully elected; and I will give no advice, consent or assistance against the Pontifical Majesty and person; but I will never knowingly and advisedly, to their injury or disgace, make public the counsels entrusted to me by themselves, or by messenger or letters (from them); also, that I will give them my assistance in retaining, defending and recovering the Roman Papacy and the Regalia of Peter all my might, and endeavor, so far as the rights and privileges of my order will allow it, and will defend against all their honor and State; that I will direct and defend, with due form and honor, the legates and nuncios of the Apostolic See in the territories, churches, monasteries and other benefices committed to my keeping; that I will cordially co-operate with them and treat them with honor in their coming, abiding and returning, and that I will resist unto blood all persons whatsoever who shall attempt anything against them; that I will by every way and by every means strive to preserve, augment and advance the rights, honors and privileges, the authority of the Holy Roman Church, our Lord the Pope and his before-mentioned successors; and that at whatever time anything shall be decided to their prejudice which is out of my power to hinder, as soon as I shall know that any step of measures have been taken (in the matter) I will make it known to the same, our Lord, or his before-mentioned successors, or to some other person by whose means it may be brought to their knowledge. That I will keep and carry out and cause others to keep and carry out the rules of the Holy Father, the decrees, ordinances, dispensations, reservations, provisions, apostolic mandates and constitutions of the Holy Pontif Sixtus of happy memory, as to visiting the thresholds of the Apostles at certain prescribed times, according to the tenor of that which I have just read through. That I willseek out and oppose (persecute and fight against; Latin—*omni conatu persecuturum et impugnaturum*) heretics, schismatics, against the same our Lord, the Pope and his before-mentioned successors with every possible effort.

BARBARA FREITCHIE.

Letter From Mr. John G. Whittier.

Mr. John G. Whittier has written a letter to the Boston *Advertiser*, in which, after pointing out some minor inaccuracies in an article it had published setting forth the reasons which led him to believe in the reality of the incidents on which he formed his poem "Barbara Freitchie," he says:

The evidence adduced on the other side is not without weight, and, if by no means conclusive, is entitled to respectful consideration. I have no desire, nor do I feel under obligation, to enter into any controversy on the subject. The facts in the case are before the public, and I have no wish to bias its decision. I have no interest in it apart from the truth. I wrote the ballad in the firm belief of the truth of the incident it describes, and the grounds for that belief seemed to be ample. It may be that my original informant—a lady in whom I have entire confidence—was herself misinformed by her friends. It may be that the cumulative and corroborative evidence I have since received is unreliable. If so, I can only say that I shall regret it, not so much from feeling of personal disappointment as that it involves the loss of the noble ideal of patriotism to which I sought to do honor. As a matter of fact I have no wish to perpetrate in any offensive sense the incidents of the sad fraternal strife, the very names of whose battle-fields I would gladly see erased from our national flag.

"Buried be the dreadful past,
Its common slain be mourned, and let
All memories soften to regret."

It seems to be admitted by those who deny the main incident of the ballad, that the venerable Union woman did not hesitate to make a way with her cane through the Confederate soldiers at her door, applying to them epithets more energetic than polite, and that she had a Union flag in her house. If she did not show it on that occasion so much the worse for Frederick City, and those who have given credit to the story of the heroism of its oldest inhabitant will very naturally sympathize with the indignant inquiry of one of her juvenile admirers: "If Barbara Freitchie didn't shake the flag at the rebels, why didn't somebody else do it?"

JOHN G. WHITTIER.
Amesbury, 5th month, 11th, 1874.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

Probable Nominee.

E. H. Wilson, Esq., of Indiana, Pa., candidate for the nomination for State Treasurer at the approaching Republican State Convention, is rapidly developing strength, and bids fair to secure the nomination. Mr. Wilson is a native of Allegheny county, having been born in McCandless township, August 15, 1846, (and is a brother of Wesley Wilson, a resident of the East End.) He is a thorough financier, having been engaged in the business of banking for the past thirteen years; a member of the Presbyterian church of Indiana, Pa., and a Christian gentleman of unimpeachable character, and a Republican from principle. The party can do itself no greater honor than to place Mr. Wilson on the ticket with Governor Hartranft, to which his name would add a tower of strength. He has never sought position at the hands of the party, and consequently is not allied to any rings or cliques, but would make a candidate on which all the party could unite, and thus secure the triumphant election of the Republican ticket at the election in November.

Providence, Rhode Island, is putting in her claim for a Centennial celebration. The First Baptist meeting, whose graceful spire and comely proportions have long been justly celebrated, will be one hundred years old on the 29th of next month. Its corner-stone was laid June 1, 1774, and the house was opened for worship on May 28, 1775. The Centennial of the latter event will be celebrated with appropriate exercises. A historical discourse will be delivered by the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, the President of the charitable Baptist Society, the corporation in which the property is vested.

COUNTERFEITERS TRACKED.

A Haul of Money Supposed to be "Queer," but Pronounced Good at Banks—Operations in Eastern Pennsylvania.

[From the Reading (Pa.) Eagle of the 11th.]

For some time past Chief Cullen and Detective Lyon have had suspicion that a gang of counterfeiters were operating in Eastern Pennsylvania, and that regular agencies were established in Reading, Harrisburg, Allentown, Pottsville, Phoenixville and Norristown. The above officials have been in correspondence with the officials of the localities named, and have from time to time despatched directions when any clue would turn up. Before the officers departed for Columbus to identify Klutz, Detective Lyon shadowed a suspicious character that he had been watching for the past six months, without success. Last week, however, an opportunity was given him to proceed directly, and he clamped his man and plainly told him upon what charge he should consider himself under arrest. The man at first seemed perfectly astounded and insulted, but the officer plainly told him it was no use; that they had him worked down fine, and that the best thing he could do to get out of the scrape was to "give away" the parties who were identified with him in the business. The man then gave up about one hundred dollars in one dollar United States bills, which the detective says are counterfeit. The man or agent also says that they are counterfeit and can be purchased at the rate of twenty-five dollars per hundred at central headquarters, New York. The bills or notes are quite new, and look as if they had just been taken from the bank. They are of the pink-faced one dollar notes, greenbacks, payable at the Washington treasury. They are printed on a fine quality of silk fibre papers, and in all respects look to be genuine notes. The officers yesterday afternoon showed samples of the money to Messrs. Muhlenberg, McKnight and Boas, of the Farmers', Union and First National banks, and the detective says that those gentlemen pronounced the bills genuine at first sight, having received them for good without asking any questions. At one bank one of the cashiers pronounced the notes counterfeit.

A BLIND MAN'S SUIT.

Ten Thousand Dollars Damages Claimed.

A suit has been brought by Edward P. Doyle against the Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York, for $10,000 damages, for the loss of his eyesight, which he claims is directly chargeable to the carelessness of the doctors of the infirmary. A motion was made to dismiss the complaint on behalf of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, on the ground that it is a free institution, but the Judge refused to grant this motion, holding that the same principle was involved as in that of the giving of a free pass by a railroad company, in which the courts have decided that in case of the acceptor of a free pass receiving injuries, the company is responsible. Young Doyle, who had been cured at the infirmary, in 1871, of an affection of the right eye, went there again in 1873 when the eye again troubled him. Dr. Noyes, who had previously cured him, began the treatment, which was then taken up by Dr. Derby. Doyle was told he would be cured in two or three weeks. Lotions were applied either with a brush or a glass tube, but three brushes, Doyle says, being used for forty or fifty patients. After almost twenty days' treatment the eye was nearly well, when, on the 12th of February, upon the application of the brush, the eye smarted intensely, and in a short time was greatly inflamed, with an accompanying dizziness and pain in the head. In less than a week he was totally blind. The testimony given by physicians indicating that a contagious disease had been communicated by a brush that had been used on another person. It appeared that the four brushes used upon the great number of patients treated daily were washed at the close of the day in strong solutions and then used over again.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1854.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $778,261.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bell, Wm. A. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor, John H. Baker.

AUCTION SALES.
BY A. J. PENTECOST.
Great Auction Sale
OF $10,000 WORTH OF
HARDWARE
TO THE TRADE.
The large and well selected stock of ALSTON & MOWRY, bought during the year, to be closed out at their store, No. 124 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa., commencing
MONDAY, MAY 10th,
AT 10. A. M.,
And continuing each day, at the same hour, until the entire stock is closed out. The following is only a partial list.
DEALERS
Send for Catalogue.
2,000 lbs Tool Steel, assorted,
100 kegs Nails, ass rted sizes,
12 dozen Tang and Socket Hoes, assorted.
7 dozen Potato Hooks, assorted.
20 dozen Manure and Hay Forks, assorted.
5 dozen Steel Rakes, assorted.
20 dozen Manure and Shovel Handles.
22 dozen Pick, Hatchet, Sledge Hammer and Adze Handles.
2 dozen Buck Saw Frames.
6 Coke Forks.
6 Tanners' Forks.
15 dozen Augers, assorted from ¾ to 2 inches.
10 dozen Socket Framing Chisels, from ¾ to 2 inches.
6 sets Socket Turners' Chisels, complete.
21 dozen Snaths, assorted.
1 barrel Copper Rivets, assorted.
500 feet Sliding Door Rail.
500 feet Barn Door Rail.
25 dozen Hand Hay Rakes.
25 dozen Files, assorted.
7 kegs Burden Horseshoes.
50 dozen assorted Cast Butts.
25 dozen assorted Japanned Acorn Butts.
50 dozen assorted Enameled Acorn Butts.
1 Peter Wright Wrought Iron Anvil.
6 Boring Machines.
6 Farmer Bells.
12 dozen Plow Wheels, assorted.
15 boxes Glass.
1 Marshall & Bro. Elevator.
1 Fairbanks Scales, drawing 2,500 lbs.
1 Babbitt Foot Lathe.
1 Mule Truck.
1 ironman Silver Plated Show Case.
Large assortment of Bench and Molding Planes.
Large lot Grain Scoops.
Large lot Extension and step Ladders.
Large lot Wagon Woodwork.
Lot Steps' Tool Chests.
Large lot of Glaton and Spear & Jackson Handsaws.
Large lot of Lightning Cross-cut Saws.
Large lot of Grain and Grass Scythes, assorted.
Large lot of scythe Stones.
Large lot of Straps and T Hinges.
Large lot Wm. Mann's Double and Single Bit Axes.
Lot John W. Fry Axes.
Lot Red Jacket Axes.
Lot Chains.
Counters, Shelving and Awning.
TERMS—All bills less than $100, cash; all bills over $100, 90 days, with approved security.
A. J. PENTECOST,
myl AUCTIONEER.

Administrator's Sale
The Monongahela Foundry,
MACHINE & MILL FURNISHING SHOPS
Belonging to the Estate of Wm. J. Anderson, deceased, situate No. 30 Water street, Pittsburgh.
On Thursday, 20th Day of May, 1875,
At 11 o'clock A. M., on the Premises, the GOOD WILL, LEASE, FIXTURES and MACHINERY and PATTERNS of this establishment will be sold at Public Sale.
This Machinery is constructed in the most improved and scientific manner, and consists of Boring and Turning Lathes, having a capacity for doing work of from one to eighteen feet in diameter and almost any length. Large and small Planing Machines, Shaping and Pulley Turning Lathes, Drilling and Screw-Cutting Machines, &c., &c.
A most extensive variety of Patterns, consisting of Gears, proportion of Bevel-Spur and Mitre Wheels, Flanges, Goujeons, Sangers and Compass Rims, the finest line of Iron Pulley Patterns, from four inches to forty-eight inches in diameter, Core-boxes and other fixtures for making pulleys of almost any diameter and width of face. A full and complete outfit of Flasks (iron and wood), Rings, Core-boards, &c., for carrying on a successful foundry.
One of the best constructed Core Ovens in the State.
The business was established in 1848, and has special facilities for many kinds of work, particularly Mill furnishing.
Sale from July 1, 1875.
TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in two equal payments, with interest, at nine and eighteen months, upon approved notes, secured by right mortgage upon the property sold.
Apply to MALCOLM HAY,
Administrator,
152 Fourth avenue.
☞ Will also be sold at the same time and place, One Book-Case, Desk and other articles of Furniture. Also, valuable CHRONOMATER WATCH in the very best order and condition. myl4:r05

Waring Bros.,
(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address: WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
jy1 367 Water street.

CENTRAL REFINING CO.
PETROLUM.
OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
AND
307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr1:87

HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Having transferred that portion of their stock saved from the fire, to No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Two Doors Above their Former Place of Business,
INVITE THOSE IN WANT OF
HARDWARE
To call without delay and avail themselves of the bargains they are offering.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL
SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronze. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh mh24:MWF

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, May 15th,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
Dress Goods
All Desirable Materials, Styles and Colors, at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Special Bargains—Black Alpacas at 25c.
Special Bargains—Black Alpacas at 31 and 37½c.
Special Bargains—Black Alpacas at 45 and 50c.
Special Bargains—Black Alpacas at 62½ and 75c.
The above line of Black Mohair Alpacas is unsurpassed in this country for good value.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 17, 1875.

Saturday continued the prevailing quiet. There was the usual extra counter business at the banks, that comes on Saturday; but nothing to indicate any unusual interest, or business. The same fact is true of monetary operations generally. There is more money loaned than there was a time back, owing to the slowness of outside collections, and the consequent demand for money to run the mills.

Country orders for currency are not large, but are gradually increasing from all parts of the country, showing an increasing tendency on the part of the country holders of products to send them to market.

Following the recent negotiation of a loan in New York for the city of Chicago, we note as another evidence of the plethora of money in the East the negotiation of $1,500,000 for the city of Cincinnati on her bonds bearing 7 3-10 per cent. currency. This is the last instalment of the total of $10,000,000 for which amount Cincinnati loaned its credit in aid of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, the Southern terminus of which is to be at Chattanooga, Tennessee, a distance of 340 miles. The $1,500,000 above referred to was sold at 103 and accrued interest, this price being 1 per cent. higher than was obtained for the amounts previously sold. On the final completion of this large loan (all negotiated within the last four months) is of general importance in several respects. The expenditure of the $10,000,000 will furnish labor for a great number of men who are now idle, and in this respect will help restore activity to trade. Another metropolitan enterprise which will have an important effect in the same direction, is the projected one of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for improvements on a colossal scale on the grounds of the company at Philadelphia. The scheme includes the building of immense dry-docks, a shipbuilding yard and other cognate improvements. This latter enterprise has, however, not been fully inaugurated yet, as it awaits the consent of the Philadelphia Common Council to the vacation of certain streets—but it is probable that all obstacles will be overcome, and that the expenditure of several millions of dollars in Philadelphia will aid the general revival of industry in the same way as the $10,000,000 just borrowed by the city of Cincinnati. It is this class of improvements and this kind of aid to which the business public must look for the restoration of confidence. There never was a time in the history of this country when great works of this kind could be prosecuted under such favorable circumstances as now, because labor and materials are extremely cheap. But the most important effect would be the revival of industry, and consequently the commercial confidence, which would certainly result by the adoption of such a system of aiding public works, by the loan of city credit, and, in the case of large works, of the credit of the General Government. If all other cities where large works are needed or where additional railroad, harbor, or canal facilities can be acquired will follow the example of Cincinnati and of the General Government, and will aid such works as the Northern Pacific Railroad, confidence will soon be restored, the demand for all sorts of manufactured goods will increase, the profits of trade increase, rates of interest and the rates of wages will advance, and prices of real estate will rise.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115¾	5-20's 1867	123⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	124	1868—coupons	123⅞
" 5-20's	116⅛	10-40's	107⅞
" 1864	118	Currency 6's	124½
" 1865	120⅝	New 5 per cents	116⅜
" 1865 new	121⅜	10-40's—coupons	117⅝

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	105⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	28⅜
Erie	25⅜	Michigan Central	108
I. C	104	Toledo & Wabash	31¼
C. C. & I. C	5	Harlem	134
Pa. Paul	36	Adams Express	93½
Do. Pref	57⅜	American Express	61½
Michigan Southern	96⅝	U. S. Express	61½
Do. Leased	97	W. Fargo & Co	63½
North Western Com	40⅜	Quicksilver	13⅜
Do. Pref	53⅞	Fort Wayne	99¾
Rock Island	104	Cantral & St. Joe	13½
Cleve. & Pitts	92½	Panama	141
Pacific Mail	29⅞	Iron Mountain	23
Western Union Tel	81¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks from the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	45⅞
Readings (S)	93¾	Empire D. (B)	46½
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	118	A. & G. R. 7-20 (B)	97
Oil Creek (S)	10	P. C. & St. L. 7's	
Lehigh Valley	61¾		

NEW YORK, May 15, 1875.

Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent. on call. Foreign exchange was heavy and lower, with quotations more or less nominal at 486a486½ for bankers' sixty days sterling and 489a489½ for demand. 4s4½ for prime mercantile paper, with the best grade 4½ to 5 per cent. The banks are buyers of paper, and the supply is small. Gold opened at 116, fell off to 115½, advanced to 116¼, and closed at 115½. The rates paid for borrowing were 2, 1, 2½ and 1½ per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per cent. per diem. Loans were also made flat and at 8 per cent. for carrying. The clearings were $79,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $366,000, and received for customs $194,000. Governments are active and steady. State bonds are quiet and nominal. Railroad mortgages were dull and steady in late afternoon dealings.

At the opening of business the stock market for the general list was barely steady, and weak for Erie and Union Pacific, which were down ¼ and ½ per cent. respectively. As the morning advanced the whole market became firm and prices advanced ¼a1½ per cent., but later became irregular, with Union Pacific and Western Union strong features and Shore the weak stock. In the afternoon the whole market was strong on a report that the Panama people were about to back down in the position they had taken with reference to the Pacific Mail, but at the close stocks were weak and the lowest prices of the day in some cases were made in the last sales. Lake Shore declined to 96, Erie to 25¾, Pacific Mail to 29¾, Northwest to 40¾, St. Paul to 36, Ohios to 25½, and Western Union to 77½. Union Pacific reacted from 77 to 75¾, and closed at 76½. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph advanced to 95¾, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined to 119½, and Michigan Central to 71. The transactions aggregated 251,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Erie, 57,800 Lake Shore, 11,000 Northwestern, 41,000 Pacific Mail, 26,600 Western Union, and 35,000 Union Pacific.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,796,000
Specie, increase	264,500
Legal tenders, increase	1,338,800
Deposits, increase	4,048,000
Circulation, increase	124,600
Reserve, increase	591,300

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81 124; 5-20s of '62, 116¾; do of '64, 117⅜; do of '65, 120; do new, 121⅛; do of '67, 123¾; do of '68, 123⅛; new 5s, 116; 10-40s, 117⅜; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102; Tennessee, old, 80¾; do new, 50; Virginia, new 6s, do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 21; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 63; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77¾; Quicksilver, 13¾; Adams Express, 103; Wells & Fargo, 89; American Express, 64; United States Express, 51½; Pacific Mail, 30½; New York Central, 106½; Erie, 26¾; Erie, preferred, 39¾; Harlem, 135; Harlem, preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 70½; Pittsburgh, 92½; North Western, common, 40¾; preferred, 53½; Rock Island, —; New Jersey Central, 110; St. Paul, 36; St. Paul, preferred, 57½; Wabash, 11½; do preferred, 15½; Fort Wayne, 99½; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 105; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 28⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 58; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Lake Shore, 96; Panama, 5; Illinois Central, 104; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 94½; Union Pacific, 76; Central Pacific, 103; Union, 100½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½.

LONDON, May 15—5 P. M.—Consols: Money, 94¼a94⅝; account, 94¼a94⅝; 5-20's '65, 106½; do '67, 109½; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 102¾; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24½ a25; do preferred, 36.

PARIS, May 15.—Rentes 64f 50c.

FRANKFORT, May 18.—U. S. 5-20's '62, 99.

COMMERCIAL

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 15, 1875.

The general merchandise markets present no new characteristics worthy of special comment; business continues quiet, the inquiry for all the leading staples is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, while as regards mines, there have been no important changes recently.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

APPLES—The arrivals recently have been comparatively light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; $2,50@3,50 per bbl. for fair to choice.

BEANS—Quotable in a round lot way, at $1,80 for mediums and $1,90 for navies.

BUTTER—The market continues offish, but the recent cool weather has been in favor of holders; fancy qualities could not have been sustained; quotable at 26@28c for good to choice roll, and 24@26 for prime to choice dairy. Old stock is in good supply and very dull.

CHEESE—Prime old New York Goshen, of which the stock is very much reduced; 16¼@17; Prime new Ohio Factory, 14@14½.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½c for halves; Apples, 7@8. Blackberries, 9@9½.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal and with the supply accumulating, the market is weaker and holders are more disposed to realized; quotable at 12 @13.

FLOUR—Our dispatches, both from Chicago and New York, report the market weaker, and the feeling here is apparently not as strong as it was a couple of weeks since; prices, however, remain unchanged. Spring wheat extras, $6,50 to $6,75 for Wisconsins and $6,25@6,50 for Minnesotas; winter extras, $6,75@7,00; and $6,75@7 for amber and white. Rye flour, $5@5,25.

GROCERIES—Sugars have eased up considerably within the past day or two, and refined goods are lower. Coffees remain unchanged. Molasses, both in first hands in New York May 13, 1875, 55,705 bags; at Baltimore, 4,842, and at Galveston, 2,500 bags. Afloat and to arrive New York, 14,500 bags; other ports in the United States, 24,100 bags. Total, 91,947. Total stock and supplie for all ports of the United States, 102,039 bags. Messrs. Wright & Co.'s telegram dated Rio de Janeiro, May 12, 1875—Sales for the United States since last mail, shipments to United States, Atlantic ports, 6,000 bags; loading, 64,000 bags; stock at date, 154,000 bags; average daily receipts, 9,000 bags; price, 8,600; exchange, 27d.

SUGAR.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅝
Granulated	11⅛	Ex C Standard	10⅝
Powdered	11⅛	Demerara	10¾@10⅞
Standard A	10⅝	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾

COFFEE.

Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted Iocoe	26½
Rio Prime	22 @23	R. Java, ibpkge	40
Rio Fancy	24 @25	R. Java loose	39½
Rio, in pkge	27		

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8¼@8¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	71@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue very meagre, and with some inquiry, the market may be quoted nominally unchanged at $1,30@1,35 for Penna. and Ohio red, and 30@3c additional for amber and white, an advance of 20c per bushel as compared with the lowest point, prior to the freeze which lighted the growing crop. The Oat market continues firm, and the demand is in excess of the receipts, and the recent advance is fully maintained; we quote Penna. and Ohio at 73@74c. It is probable that these extreme prices will entail further speculation, but there appears to be a general scarcity, hence there is not much prospect of an early decline. Corn, both ear and shelled, is decidedly firmer; offerings have been unusually large within the past few days, and as compared with the early part of the week, prices are 1@2c lower, the final decline as to quality. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1,15@ 1,20. Nothing doing in Barley.

HAY—The market is ruled by a gaining strength and we advance our quotations on timothy to $22@ 23 for prime to choice. Loose sold from country wagons, in Allegheny, yesterday at $20@22 per ton, advance, the offerings having been small.

MAPLE SYRUP—@1,10 for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 13@14c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The market continues slow. If anything, weaker, but unchanged, sales of Early Rose and Peerless at 80@90c per bushel in first hands and prime Peach Blows at $1.

PROVISIONS—We can report a steady demand, especially for Lard and sugar cured meats; trade in Mess Pork has been gradually falling off in this market for several years past. No change to report in prices.

Hams—Extra S. C.	14	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	10
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Prime Kettle	10½
S. Cut Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	10
Dried Beef, Ex Sugar Cured, old	15½	Do., in bbls	10½
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	4@ 80	Do., in ½ bbls	10¾
Bacon, Shoulders	10	Do., in 1 ₱ cauldron	10¾
Do., Ex Rib Sides	12½	Do., in 2 ₱ pails	10¾
Do., Sides	12½	Do., in 5 ₱ pails	10¾
Do. Pork, ₱ bbl	23@ 00	Do., in 10 ₱ do	10¾
Do. Lard Oil	1@ 10	Ham Sausage	10
Mess Pork, Extra Clear, old	21	Pigs Feet, dressed	4

POULTRY—Market dull. Live Chickens, by the coop, 65@75c ₱ pair.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½ and 3c for good mixed; linen 3c ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—40@ ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover, $7,75@8 for medium, and $8,75 @9 for timothy. Flaxseed, $2 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Steady at 7½ to 8c for prime country, and 8¾ to 8¾ for city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 17, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards for the week, and, to enable a comparison, we append those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	330 cars.	370 cars.
Hogs	172 "	227 "
Sheep	72 "	61 "

PRESENT.

No change in rates from this point eastward, and so far as we know, none is contemplated; 30 cent per cwt. to New York, and 17½ to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

CATTLE.

Of the 330 cars reported for the week, all but 6 cars were through consignments; sales for the week 1,089 head; last week, 1,016. There were 22 cars bought for shipment to Philadelphia, 10 cars to New York and 1 car to Baltimore; the balance were taken by country dealers and butchers—there were but two cars in the pens on to-day unsold.

There has been a fair run of through cattle this week, but of local stock the supply was light, unusually so, and holders, in consequence, were enabled to put up prices from 20 to 25 cents per cwt. although the market was very sluggish at the advance, and the volume of business comparatively light. The attendance of buyers was small especially from the regular eastern markets, and unfavorable reports all week, especially from New York, shippers took hold sparingly and business was slow and unsatisfactory. The few purchasers in Philadelphia did not exceed 20 to 25 cars, New York took about 6 dozen carload, while Baltimore so far as we could learn, took but a single carload. The Philadelphia buyers were apprehensive that there would be a good many run into that market from Lancaster and other adjoining counties in the eastern part of the State, which together with the large receipts at that point would very sparingly cattle from the eastern part of the State than to finish Pittsburgh, hence the former market is quoted at would yield a margin for profit, whereas the latter would lose money for their owners. This has curtailed the demand here for shipment to N. Y. for some time past, but it is thought that in the course of another week or two the section of country in question will be pretty well cleaned of cattle, and just as soon as it is, we may look for an increased demand here.

The New York market has been unusually hard all week, and this was not without its effect here, notwithstanding we have held out little trade with that point for some time past. Mr. Hall writes of a change of 12th say: "It may be safely said that the cattle coming forward from now on will be more than ever to owners equal to $18,000. The greater part of the Chicago cattle had to be sold at less than the cost price in Chicago. Reckoning the freight at $90 per carload, shipping expenses at $10 per car and shrinkage at $50 per car, we have a loss of $160 per carload.

Prime 1,500 steers, fat and smooth, quotable at 5@5¾; prime 1,300@1,400, 4¾@5¼; good 1,100@ 1,200, 4@4¾. The demand for this class of cattle promises light, owing to the backwardness of the season, but the offerings of this character were light, and with some fine weather, bringing forward the pasture, we look for an increased inquiry; quotable at 4½@4¾, according to quality and condition.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock has been quiet all week, and while the supply was light, it was pretty well up to the demand, which was also light; as regards prices, there has been but little change one way or the other. The New York advices continue unfavorable, owing, it is said, to New York dealers shutting one an their means of competition. This has had its effect here, as the demand for shipment to that point has not been as brisk as it would otherwise have been. It is said to be supposed that the New York dealers will order any more than is absolutely necessary to keep up their trade as long as this war among themselves is kept up. The inquiry on Philadelphia account continues light, as butchers there, as here, are buying very sparingly, and but for the very limited offerings, prices could not have been maintained. Baltimore bought several cars during the week, but during the rest of the week the demand for the point was light. Philadelphia hogs quotable at 5½@5¾, the latter figure for extra; Baltimore, 5@5¼; Yorkers, 7¾@7¾c.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was considerably in excess of that of last week, and while trade was dull on Monday and Tuesday, it has been dull and unsatisfactory ever since; on the days named the receipts were light, and a fair inquiry offered from buyers at full last week's prices, but on Wednesday the arrivals were larger than expected, which, in connection with the unfavorable reports from New York, caused the market to take a turn backward, and it has been so on the last day of the year since. Prices today, as compared with the early part of the week, may be quoted off ¼ to ½ or a cent ₱ lb, the market closing very dull, but there are those who predict that there will be a change for the better within the next few days on the ground that one extreme always follows another; sales of 1,500 head at prices 90@95 do., 4¼@5; good 80@85 do., 4¾@4¾. There was an extra bunch on sale, averaging 110 lb. each, for the early part of the week, which had been brought 5½@5¾, was but since offered at considerably less.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 15, 1875.

The market was much firmer to-day, both for Crude and Refined. United certificates were quoted at $1,10; other lines at $1,08 at wells. Immediate shipment, $1,12½. At these figures buyers were numerous, but holders refused to sell. Refined firmer and in better demand, but prices are not quotably higher. The only sale here was 1,000 barrels at 10c on Connellsville cars after the 20th of May. The transactions during the month have been very light. Philadelphia market is quoted at 13¾c for delivery after the 20th. This price was sold to-day but without finding sellers. A sharpadvance in both Crude and Refined is looked for. Advices from the oil regions report that the development now going on west of Grease City, and east of St. Joe are cracked open with considerable interest by operators. However, but little confidence is felt in the success of the operations in those localities. If a strike of any importance should be made in the district, it would have a demoralizing effect on the markets. A number of wells were completed last week on the Cross Belt, between Karns City and Armstrong Run, which proved dry holes. In consequence, seven wells in course of drilling on the line of these developments were discontinued by the operators. The total number of wells now going down in the oil country are reported at 29. Operations so far this season have not turned out so favorably.

The Barrel market is unchanged; cities quoted at $1,30; countries, $1,15@1 20, with ten pound iron.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts Crude by river and rail from Jan. 1 to date	828,918 bbls.
Receipts Crude same time, 1874	746,663 "
Shipments Refined per Penna. railroad from Jan. 1 to date	48,215 "
Shipments same time, 1874	137,499 "

THE COMBINATION.

The combination known as the Central Association appears to size up favorably, but the success of the scheme depends entirely on the action of Pittsburgh. Many changes in the original plan have been demanded by the refiners here which, if acceded to, it is said, all of the refining companies will join, probably with a few exceptions. There is no disguising the fact that Pittsburgh at present has the lead in the track of the Petroleum business, and is in a position to dictate rather than be dictated to. Since the opening of the Baltimore market last October, and the excellent facilities afforded by the Baltimore & Ohio road, our refiners have done a prosperously prosperous business. What alone is needed to make this city the centre of the oil business, which, owing to her geographical position, she is justly entitled to, is a number of pipe lines from the Butler oil regions and a fair rate on Crude on the Allegheny Valley road, also an open competition for the carriage of refined by the two great rival railroads to the seaboard without the fatal drawback system. Positive assurance has been given by the manager of the Conduit Company that arrangements are rapidly being perfected which will enable them to deliver oil in larger, and also by pipe to a majority of the refiners. The attitude of the combination and the pressure proceedings of the railroad pipe line clique in the oil regions, in regard to bargeoff, has opened the eyes of the producers, and now a strong desire is manifested for a free pipe line, in order to extend an independent line to Pittsburgh. With pipe lines and barges a successful competition for the oil business by other localities would be rendered impossible.

The refiners should carefully weigh any and all propositions made to them before parting away the advantages which they possess to rival cities. They would do well also to remember that the element of ill will propogated the combination effort in the same party that used their influence to defeat the passage of a "Free Pipe" bill, a measure advocated by the oil trade of this city. There is no doubt that the oil refining business is greatly depressed, and entirely at the mercy of exporters and foreign dealers, caused by a sharp competition and over-production.

THE ATLANTIC PIPE LINE—PROPOSED EXTENSION TO FREEPORT.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg says:—The producers in the region are in a ferment of excitement about the refusal of the railroad to ship their oil from that point. Last Wednesday over two hundred and fifty of them met in J. M. Guffey's office and talked the thing over and decided that the action taken at the previous meetings should be pushed to the bitter end. The movement is not confined to a few persons, but is participated in by all the producers in the river. The producers, as was clearly exemplified by the fact that every man present took stock in the new scheme, according to his capital. Parties are now canvassing for subscriptions to the stock, and are meeting with flattering success, better than they had anticipated so far. The Atlantic pipe line, which ends from Beaver City to Sligo, and from which the railroad company refused to take oil, was owned originally by Messrs. Guffey & Galey, Mr. Galey only four or five gentlemen of this place being holders of stock in it. It was built at a cost of $60,000, and now the intention is to connect it with other producers and extend the line right through from Sligo to Freeport, 26 miles from Pittsburgh. From this point the river is navigable, and Pittsburgh refiners would as soon have their oil there in tanks as to have it piped to their refineries, as they could in all seasons move it in barges. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' stock has been issued, and as soon as it is taken the pipe will be put through. The producers are mostly clearly understanding each other and for transacting such other business as may be deemed of importance in relation to this matter, a meeting will be held in the Opera House at this place, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The posters announcing the meeting request that "all those in favor of a general transportation, free rivers and open trade" to be present.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA. ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. A. McKee & Co	J. S. Tilford & Co	199
National Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	1,047
Total		1,246

Chicago Bean Market.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Since the government contract has been awarded there has been more stir in this market, but the sales were no larger. The inquiry was good and had holders been disposed to accept former inside figures for choice Eastern mediums, there would no doubt have been more activity, but holders were disposed to be a shade firmer in their views, and the result was indeed a trifling advance, which fact checked trading. Prices are generally believed among dealers that buyers would pay $1,80@1,85 for choice hand-picked, and $1,75@1,80 for choice screened, while inquiries from the seaboard without the fatal drawback system. Positive assurance has been given by the manager of the Conduit Company that arrangements are rapidly being perfected which will enable them to deliver oil in larger, and also by pipe to a majority of the refiners. The attitude of the combination and the pressure proceedings of the railroad pipe line clique in the oil regions, in regard to bargeoff, has opened the eyes of the producers, and now a strong desire is manifested for a free pipe line, in order to extend an independent line to Pittsburgh. With pipe lines and barges a successful competition for the oil business by other localities would be rendered impossible.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—106 bbls lime Ritzler & Co; 1 car 1 beer; 2 Lisey & Co; 1 car lumber McQuewan & Di; 1 do Dunbar & Co; 6 bales rubber Hartly McK & Co; 1 box brushes Lewis Jaeal; 12 bbls whisky Cunningham & Co; 7 kgs nails Lewis O & P; 3 boxes merchandise Englund & B; 12 do s mdse. Ins. Loe & Smith; 2 cases paint Hartley & Mailein; 4 do P W Sowden & Bro; 15 bbls beans H J McCracken & Bro; 2 cks lanterns Mc & R; 1 ck wine G J Young; 2 bbls 2 cks cutlery Mc Giffin, Hughes & Co; 1 box wire H P Frank; 2 bxs wood to shape J O Campbell; 1 cs oats Jas Graham; 1 do W G Miller; 21 sks rags Harris & McC; 15 do Godfrey & C; 1 blasting machine W & Sutherland; 2 pkgs butter 10 bxs cheese Voigt M & Co; 4 bbls oil 3 tubs butter C H Lewis; 4 do s mdse G H Danier & Bro; 1 car lumber Bills Wm A; 2 do for J Rhinehan; 6 cases leaf tobacco Maul & G; 10 cs oil acorn D G Stewart; 1 do do L C Newson; 6 bbls eggs J n & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car ear corn D G Stewart; 1 do corn Hitchcock McC & Co.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Iron Bar.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co ore	4	Cambria 1 Co p	5
Shoenberger B & Co do	8	Maloney & Lehon	1
Union D & P o	4		
Total	22		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LINES.

Nimick & Co	1	Zug & Co m	9
W. M. Slone & L	1	Brown & Co o	2
Lewis & Co m	1	Shoenberger & Co m	2
Spang C. & Co m bar	1	Robinson Rea m	1
J. Reamer m	1	Caughey & Hm	1
Lewis O & P o	16		
Total	40		

PROSPECTUS.

1786. 1875

THE

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KING, REED & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 7 P. M.

Stations.	Pittsburgh, Above low water—ft.	Change in 24 hours—ins.	Direction of wind.	May 16, 1875. Weather.
Cincinnati, O	15	— 1	NE	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	10	2 —3	SE	Clear.
Leavenworth	11	1	SE	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	9	—1	N	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	25	6 —11	NE	Clear.
Pittsburgh	5	2 —3	NW	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	18	3 —9	E	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	41	†1	Calm	Clear.

GEO H. ROSE.
Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

ARRIVALS.

Salt Valley, Sanford, Ironton.
Mollie Ragon, Williamson, Wheeling.
H W. Skillinger, Russell, Ironton.
Carrie Brooks, Darlington, Zanesville.

DEPARTURES.

Exchange, Shuman, Cincinnati.
Rover, Greenlee, St. Louis.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Wheeling, Mollie Ragon, 1 P. M.

THE stage of water last evening was five feet and falling. Weather clear, cool and pleasant.

THE Carrie Brooks is due here this morning from Zanesville.

THE Mollie Ragon is the regular Wheeling and Parkersburg packet to-day, leaving promptly at 1 P. M.

THE John Dippold, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, passed Cincinnati on Friday, with a tow of empty barges.

THE Mollie Ebert, Capt. F. Y. Batchelor, will be the next packet out for Cincinnati. The Ebert always goes her share of whatever is going.

THE River and barges departed for St. Louis at an early hour yesterday morning with a good cargo, consisting mainly of Pittsburgh manufacturers.

THE fine new steamer John L. Rhoads will, as will be seen by card, take her departure for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi on Wednesday next.

TOWNS DOWDY, one of the oldest Cumberland River engineers, died at the residence of his brother, in Nashville, last Sunday. He had reached the age of 55 years.

THE Exchange departed for Cincinnati on Saturday evening with a fair trip, and she will doubtless pick up something below. Jas. Hamilton and Jas. Herbert are her pilots.

THE R. W. Skillinger, Capt. J. T. Russell, is the regular packet for Wheeling to-morrow, leaving promptly, at 4 P. M. She will receipt through to Cincinnati and pay special attention to way business.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says:—The family of Capt. Frank Y. Batchelor, of the Mollie Ebert, left San Francisco, Cal., last Saturday, and arrived here at noon yesterday. Capt. B. stopped off the Ebert this trip to meet them here.

THE R. W. Skillinger reports having passed the Kanay Tatum lying at Bellaire, on Saturday evening. Whether she will tow from there or come up, we are not at this writing advised. The Skillinger arrived at 2 P. M. yesterday and will remain until to-morrow at 4 P. M.

THE remains of the late Captain Sam Wanton, Captain John Myers and Frank H. Timms were decorated with flowers at Little Rock, last Tuesday, by their late comrades. It will be remembered that they lost their lives on the steamer Hallie, some months since, in action with the adherents of Brooks, during the late inter-State troubles.

A ST. LOUIS paper of Friday says:—"Gray's tow-boat left Cairo on Tuesday with sixteen coal barges of coal—two thousand tons each for Hannibal, Keokuk, Burlington and Muscatine. She will receive a tow of empty barges from Muscatine, and Dan Hine takes her present Burlington and Muscatine barges over the rapids. The coal is for gas works."

THE Arlington was at Cairo on the 12th. The Cincinnati *Commercial* Cairo correspondent says: "Captain Henry Leathers arrived here on the Arlington Sunday, the clerk of the Mollie Moore, who is making the southern trip in hopes of finding relief in the mountains, from the malarial disease with which he has been afflicted for a long time, and which at times nearly paralyzes his lower limbs. The Arlington has quietly (silently) changed hands, but they have all been unable to render him any relief.

THE following named towboats were in port last evening: Park

HOME NEWS.

Narrow Escape.

On Saturday afternoon a man fell into the river from a coal flat, moored in the Allegheny river, opposite the Allegheny gas works, and narrowly escaped drowning. Several parties at once went to his assistance, but when he was drawn from the water he was insensible. He soon after recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home.

Sustains Its Reputation.

The *Galaxy* long since established its claim to a first class rank among magazines, and the June number, now ready, fully equals any of its predecessors. With contributors so able and vigorous as Justin M'Carthy, Junius Henri Browne, Mrs. Annie Edwards, and others of like mental caliber, the *Galaxy* must deserve success and maintain its present high standing among literati and savans.

An Insane Woman Captured.

On Saturday evening a woman entered the residence of Dr. Rankin, at the corner of Arch and Ohio streets, Allegheny, and commenced to create a disturbance. As she refused to go out, an officer was summoned and she was removed to the lock-up, when it was found that she was insane. Her husband, Thomas Carrol, was sent to Dixmont some time ago, and is kept there now by the Allegheny Poor Directors, as he is insane. She was also taken charge of yesterday by Secretary McGonnigle and removed to the insane department of the Poor House.

New Books.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., the great New York publishers, announce elsewhere several new volumes which will be hailed as good news by scientific readers. This house makes a specialty of scientific publications, and in this line has thus supplied a want that has long been felt among readers, who find both entertainment and instruction in science, and who are glad to have the best publications thus put at a price which brings them within easy reach. The volumes announced elsewhere will be found especially attractive, and, for their character, very cheap.

New German Association.

In 1871 a new German beneficial society, known as the Hildise Bund, was organized in this city. It has increased to such an extent that it now numbers six sections and 400 members, entitling it to an organization as a District body, and a separation from the Philadelphia district, with which it has heretofore been connected. Yesterday afternoon a very large meeting was held at No. 379 Penn avenue, and a number of officials from Philadelphia installed the following officers of the new district:

President—Felix Henle.
Vice President—Henry Sarbach.
Secretary—Chas. H. Rohleder.
Board of Managers—Messrs. Rudolph, Dr. Sahfrass, Barbier, Heln and Telley.

THE PRIZE RING.

A Pugilist on His Way to Pittsburgh.

A dispatch from St. Louis, received last night, says: "Tom Allen the pugilist left here last night for Pittsburgh, within fifty miles of which city he is to fight George Rooke on the 17th of June. He will go immediately to McKee's Rocks, five miles from Pittsburgh, where he will go into active training under the direction of Johnny Nowell and Young Donnelly. He has been in preliminary training here for some weeks past, and has reduced himself from two hundred and twenty pounds to one hundred and ninety pounds. He expects to take off twenty more pounds of flesh and fight at one hundred and seventy. Barney Aaron and Owney Gagin will second him, and it is expected Joe Coburn and some other Eastern bruiser will second Rooke.

PAT MURPHY.

His Encounter With a Locomotive

Almost every person in Allegheny City, and in Pittsburgh is acquainted with that champion vagrant—Pat. Murphy. Ever since Supt. Cordier refused to keep him at the Work House, Pat. has been furnished lodgings at the Allegheny Poor House but he has occasioned Steward Johnston considerable trouble and annoyance by his frequent excursions from that institution, which first having obtained a permit. Finally he was informed that if he ran away again he would be chained to the floor. Since that time he has behaved himself right well, until Saturday he slipped down to the track of the West Penn Railroad track; while walking along the track he was struck by a locomotive and knocked some distance. The train was at once stopped, supposing he was killed, and a man was sent back to gather up the remains, but what was the surprise on finding old Pat. sitting on a stone rubbing his head and cursing the locomotive. He was unhurt, except that he had received a few bruises.

BROTHERLY LOVE VISITORS.

A Visiting Delegation of Quaker City Councilmen.

On Saturday evening a delegation of Philadelphia Councilmen arrived in the city, and were received at the Union Depot by Mayor McCarthy, and Messrs. Fulton, Fox, Braun, Sheriff Denny and McNamara, members of Pittsburgh Councils, and Mr. Joseph M. Gazzam. The names of the visitors are as follows: Mr. J. Madison Gibson, Mr. John Monroe, Mr. John Gratz, Mr. George Gorgas, Mr. George Weidner, Mr. Morris A. Davis, Mr. Fred. Deble, Mr. B. Frank Bonham, Mr. William Maneely, Mr. James W. Allen, Mr. A. M. Jamison, Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. Martin L. Johnson, Mr. George Johnson, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Mr. Robert McArdle, General Louis Wagner. They were escorted to the Monongahela House, and after supper visited the Union Depot and other places in which Councilmen take most interest. Yesterday they skirmished out Penn avenue, journeyed to the summit of Mt. Washington, and wound up the day's instruction and amusement by a grand ball of pugilair at the Second avenue and Municipal Hall Parks. They return home this morning.

A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING.

It Ends in a Law Suit.

A few months ago the performance of "Dora" was given in Library Hall under the auspices of the Ladies' Relief Society and the proceeds of the entertainment were used for the relief of the poor. The Oliver B. Doud Dramatic Society, assisted by Katie Baker and Miss Miller, of the Opera House, presented the play and at the time it is alleged that Dr. Harris, who was acting as agent for the Relief Society, was to pay all the expenses. Although the entertainment did not prove a success financially, Dr. Harris performed his part of the contract, but a new bill turned up which he knew nothing of, and which he declined to pay. The ladies named who assisted brought in a bill of twenty-five dollars for their services and it not being promptly paid it appears they made an assignment of it to Dr. Arthurs, and that gentleman recently entered suit before Squire McMasters against Dr. Harris, Wm. H. McCreery and Mr. Richard E. Breed, and a hearing was had in the case on Saturday afternoon. After examining several witnesses for the plaintiff, Dr. Harris testified that he never understood the performance was to be given solely by the members of the Oliver Doud Dramatic Society, and had no thought of their having any outside supporters.

The Squire reserved his decision, which will be rendered to-day.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Jane Simpson.

Yesterday morning Pittsburgh lost one of its oldest residents, by the death of Mrs. Jane Simpson, which occurred at the residence of her son, Mr. William Simpson, No. 49 Congress street. The deceased had been ill but about forty-eight hours, and the immediate cause of her death is supposed to have been the breaking of a carbuncle in her throat. She was in the seventy-fourth year of her age, and all through her life had been in the enjoyment of almost uninterrupted good health. Even in her advanced age she was active and sprightly, and until within a few days of her death, bid fair to live yet many years.

Mrs. Simpson was a native of Pittsburgh, and resided here all her life; she was thus among our oldest and most widely known residents. For the last thirty-six years of her life she was a widow and made her home with her children, passing the time with each as her inclination directed. Latterly, however, she had made her home principally with her daughter, but had come to her son's house for a visit, where she was seized with the disease that terminated her existence.

The deceased was a lady of very excellent disposition, and was not only beloved in the home circle and among her immediate friends, but was held in loving esteem by all who enjoyed the privilege of companionship or acquaintanceship with her. She had been a member of the United Presbyterian church for many years, and gave evidence in her daily life, that the Christian profession she had made was not merely lip service, but a devotion of the heart as well. Under her training all the members of her family were brought into the church, and are now attendants at the Seventh U. P. Church, Rev. T. H. Hanna, pastor. Thus her career was one of Christian action, and after life's fitful fever, she sleeps well.

The deceased leaves three children—Mr. Wm. Simpson, of the firm of Brush & Co.; Mrs. Joseph Hastings, wife of the well known contractor, and Mrs. Carey, of Birmingham. To these bereaved ones and many other ones who mourn her loss, we tender sincerest sympathy.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, from the residence of her son, No. 49 Congress street.

Jonas R. Butterfield, Esq.

The many friends of Jonas R. Butterfield, Esq., will be saddened to learn of his death, which occurred last evening at the family residence on Forty-third street. The deceased was well known in social and professional life, and was regarded as a young man of culture and ability. He was a member of the legal fraternity, and was making his way to the front when death thus terminated his mortal career. His sudden demise will cause genuine sorrow in many hearts.

Get your Lady Fingers, Macaroons and Cocoanut Drops from your grocers, at reasonable prices. These goods are made by S. S. Marvin & Co., and delivered fresh every day.

A CENTURY AGO.

Memories of Colonial Days.

The Centennial Celebration at Greensburg on Saturday—Practical and Sturdy Views of the Early Settlers—Reviving Recollections of the Olden Time—Speeches by Senator Cameron, Ex-Senator Cowan, Governor Hartranft, Judge Kirkpatrick, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Hon. B. J. Bradford and Mr. W. D. Moore—A Gala Day in Westmoreland County.

The fickle and inconstant weather of Spring should have been in its cheeriest and most pleasant mood on Saturday, in honor of the centennial celebration of the Hannastown resolutions, adopted at a meeting of frontiersmen held one hundred years ago yesterday. Instead of being bright and happy, as everybody at Greensburg tried to be, it manifested a rather surly disposition, and not once during the long, cold day did a ray of genial sunshine penetrate the heavy, leaden clouds that obscured the sky. This is not written in a spirit of complaint at all, but only to record the fact that Spring takes no more heed of centennial celebrations, and is no more disposed to smile sweetly upon them than upon any ordinary May day frolic. When the GAZETTE reporter arrived at Greensburg on Saturday a chilly wind, boisterous and vigorous as an unruly boy, was energetically circulating through and around the town, flapping the flags flying at every turn, and as it never for a moment ceased its demonstrations it required everybody to keep up the same unflagging energy if they wished to maintain that degree of caloric necessary to personal comfort. Oh! The weather was in a horrible mood; stern, positive and unyielding; perhaps indicative of the rough, but none the less manly characteristics and attributes of the men of colonial times, and it is possible that when King George the Third learned of the actions of the men of Massachusetts Bay and Hanastown he turned towards them pretty much as the writer did towards the weather, that is, somewhat put out; indeed it is a matter of record that His Royal Highness' impressions were not pleasant ones, and the remarks which prominently note the passage of subsequent years were in no wise calculated to increase his affection, though they certainly compelled his respect. When the descendants of King George look over this broad and beautiful country of ours, which, notwithstanding the taxes and political corruption is still the greatest, grandest and best of all, and see what tyranny lost to British rule and English glory, they doubtless recognize the fact that tyrannical measures are not always effecive in accomplishing the end desired, but, on the contrary, sometimes bring about a finale eminently undesirable.

THE DISPLAY OF BUNTING.

The reader will excuse the writer for having wandered from the subject, but these side speculations are intertaining and hard to resist. Greensburg was prettily and tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens, flags of gigantic and diminutive proportions, and everything else which could be made to do duty as a beautifier. From staffs on house tops, from the four corners of innumerable windows and from ropes stretched across the streets thousands of National banners fluttered and flapped in the wind, and the profuse decorations of bright green pine, arranged around mottoes of black on fields of white, encircling the windows and doorways of houses, peeping from stores and hotels and festooning the sidewalks, contrasted prettily with the red banners, the many colored dresses upon the pavements and the varied hues of innumerable boquets and wreaths which graced every perspective that presented itself to the hang upon. Across the main street, in front of the court house, was an arch of pine in the middle of which was inscribed "May 10" and at either end the figures "1775," "1875." Standing upon an eminence at the head of town and looking down Main street nothing could be seen save an immense moving mass of people, with mounted aides de camp ornamented with red, white and blue streamers moving about among them, maneuvering military in gorgeous uniforms and bright bayonets, bands of music with polished instruments, and flags, flowers, wreaths, festoons and arches. It was such a display as Greensburg may not conceive and give birth to for many decades, perhaps not until Time numbers off another hundred years.

THE THRONGING PEOPLE.

In addition to the four thousand of a population with which Greensburg is credited it had fully that many more visitors on Saturday, during the whole of the forenoon the residents of the agricultural district maintained a heavy and steady influx, and every train from Pittsburgh, including two or three specials, kept adding to the hourly increasing number. Delegationswere also present from Latrobe, Mt. Pleasant, Irwin's Station, Indiana, Johnstown and other points east on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The military companies and companies, and Mr. Joseph M. Gazzam. The names of the visitors are as follows: Mr. J Madison Gibson, Mr. John Munroe, Mr. John Gratz, Mr. George Gorgas, Mr. George Weidner, Mr. Morris A. Davis, Mr. Fred. Deble, Mr. B. Frank Bonham, Mr. William Maneely, Mr. James W. Allen, Mr. A. M. Jamison, Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. Martin L. Johnson, Mr. George Johnson, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Mr. Robert McArdle, General Louis Wagner. They were escorted to the Monongahela House, and after supper visited the Union Depot and other places in which Councilmen take most interest. Yesterday they skirmished out Penn avenue, journeyed to the summit of Mt. Washington, and wound up the day's instruction and amusement by a grand ball of pugilair at the Second avenue and Municipal Hall Parks. They return home this morning.

Captain Barr; Gallagher Grays of Latrobe, Captain Wood, and a portion of the Heath Zouaves, but the latter were not in uniform. A delegation of nineteen Philadelphia Councilmen on their way to this city also spent the day in Greensburg and left in the evening. The military display would have been much larger had it not been for some sort of a conflict of authority between Col. Dick, Coulter, Brigade Major Marshal, and Mr. Gallagher, commander of the Westmoreland division of the N. G. P. The exact difference between them it was hard to learn, but it is well known that the presence of the Pittsburgh militia was earnestly desired, and General Pearson's reasons for refusing permission to any of the companies under his command to attend, was based on a point of etiquette and that point was that General Gallagher had not issued any of his command to participate in the ceremonies of the day. Telegrams were sent back and forward between Greensburg and Pittsburgh, and no little telegraphic maneuvering was done, but the result of it all was only a partial turn out of the military forces of this city. In response to an invitation sent by Col. Coulter, Gen. Pearson returned word that the finances of his division were such as to preclude the possibility of it attending the Centennial, Colonel Coulter offered to meet the expenses of a regiment from Pittsburgh, and Captain Aull sent word to him that he had six or seven companies ready to go but that Gen. Pearson had positively prohibited them from leaving the division to which they belong, unless by the permission of Gen. Gallagher, of the Greensburg department. Without the military the parade would not have been a startling success at all, and had the differences between the commanders not originated it would have been more successful than it was. Captain Aull and his boys expected to be placed under arrest upon their return to the city, but the telegram from Adjutant General Latta requesting Gen. Pearson to allow his men to attend the celebration will doubtless forestall any such result.

About noon the parade came off and occupied about an hour. Everybody then went to dinner and spent another sixty minutes disposing of a noonday meal prepared especially for the occasion and which comprised just such rich, solid and substantial edibles, dished up in wholesome country style, as are to be found only in rural towns like Greensburg. How great the difference how vast the contrast to a follower of Epicurus between such dinners and the attenuated, cadaverous fare of the average municipal boarding house.

THE HANNASTOWN RESOLUTIONS.

In accordance with the programme a meeting was held in the court house after dinner, and during the assembling of the audience Frank Cowan undertook the arduous task of pointing out to the more distinguished visitors the classic beauty of the frescoing and figures which ornament the walls of the Temple of Justice. The figure on the right he explained was a picture of George Washington, but the agonizing expression on his face so distorted his features that an explanation was necessary to assist the recognition of the observer. The one on the left was intended as a representation of Thomas Jefferson, but somehow or other it failed to create the impression that the likeness was a good one.

The room having filled to its utmost capacity the meeting was called to order by Mr. H. C. Marchand, after which Frank Cowan, who is a fair elocutionist and possesses a full, clear voice, read the following resolutions which Mr. Marchand stated were the basis of the celebration:

At a general meeting of the Inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, held at Hannastown, on the 16th of May, 1775, for taking in to consideration the very alarming situation of this country, occasioned by the dispute with Great Britain.

Resolved unanimously, That the Parliament of Great Britain, by several late acts, have declared the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay to be in rebellion, and the ministry, by endeavoring to enforce these acts, have attempted to reduce the said inhabitants to a more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any State or country. Not content with violating their constitutional and chartered privileges they would strip them of the rights of humanity, exposing lives to the wanton and unpunishable sport of a licentious soldiery, and depriving them of the very means of subsistence.

Resolved, unanimously, That there is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will (should it meet with success in the Massachusetts Bay) be extended to every other part of America. It is, therefore, become the indispensable duty of every American, of every man who has any public virtue or love for his country, or any bowels for posterity, by every means which God has put in his power, to resist and oppose the execution of it; that for us, we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and fortunes, and to enable us to accomplish it, we will immediately form ourselves into a military body, to consist of companies to be made up out of the several townships, under the following association, which is declared to be the association of Westmoreland county:

Possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to His Majesty King George the Third, whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful King, and whom we wish may be long the rightful sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the whole British Empire, we declare to the world that we do not mean by this association to deviate from that loyalty which we hold it our bounden duty to observe; but animated with love of liberty, it is no less our duty to maintain and defend our just rights (which with sorrow we have seen of late wantonly violated, in many instances, by a wicked ministry and a corrupt Parliament) and transmit them entire to our posterity, for which purpose we do agree and associate together.

First—To arm and form ourselves into a regiment or companies, and choose officers to command us, in such proportions as shall be thought necessary.

Second—We will with alacrity endeavor to make ourselves masters of the manual exercises and such evolutions as shall be necessary to enable us to act in a body with concert, and to that end we will meet at such times and places as shall be appointed, either for the companies or the regiment, by the officers commanding each when appointed.

Third—That, should our country be invaded by a foreign enemy, or should troops be sent from Great Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of its parliament, we will cheerfully submit to military discipline, and to the utmost of our power, resist and oppose them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defense of America in general or Pennsylvania in particular.

Fourth—That we do not wish or desire any innovation, but only that things may be restored to and go on in the same way as before the era of the stamp act, when Boston grew great and America was happy. As a proof of this disposition we will quietly submit to the laws by which we have been accustomed to be governed before that period, and will in our several or associate capacity be ready when called upon to assist the civil magistrate in carrying the same into execution.

Fifth—That when the British Parliament shall have repealed their late obnoxious statutes, and shall recede from their claim to tax us or make laws for us in every instance, or when some general plan of union or reconciliation has been formed or accepted by America, then our association shall be dissolved; but till then it shall remain in full force, and to the preservation of it we bind ourselves by everything dear and sacred amongst men.

No licensed murder; no famine introduced by law.

Resolved, That on Wednesday, the 24th, the township meet to accede to the said association and choose their officers.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was now formally organized by calling Hon. Simon Cameron to the chair. The years are beginning to whiten this famous politician and statesman. His long and still abundant hair is growing whiter, and Time is plowing the furrows in his face deeper and deeper, bringing out into still greater prominence the determined nose which has more than once been the subject of Nast's caricatures. But mentally he is as young and vigorous as ever, and his eyes are keen and bright. After assuming the chair he called the following list of Vice Presidents, comprising two gentlemen from each of the counties formerly included within the limits of Westmoreland county: Allegheny, Hon. Moses Hampton and Hon. T. J. Bigham; Armstrong, Messrs. A. Reynolds and H. N. Lee. Beaver, Hon. M. S. Quay and Hon. Benjamin Rush Bradford. Butler, Hon. Jacob Ziegler and Hon. Jno. M. Thompson. Clarion, Messrs. Corbett and Coulter. Crawford, Messrs. Lowrie and Pettis. Erie, Messrs. Galbraith and Coulter. Fayette, Hon. E. Wilson and Hon. Daniel Kaine. Forrest, Messrs. Agnew and Davis. Greene, Hon. A. A. Purman and Mr. W. H. H. Pauley. Indiana, Judge Sutton and Mr. Jamison. Lawrence, Messrs. McGuffin and McKinley. Mercer, Messrs. White and Spearman. Venango, Judge Trunkey and Mr. Taylor. Warren, Messrs. Schofield and Struthers. Washington, Hon. W. S. Moore and Mr. Miller. Westmoreland, Messrs. Rohrer, Cope and Markle.

Following the announcement of the Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. Cooper made an earnest prayer, petitioning for the preservation of our country from civil and religious despotism, the perpetuation of the present form of representative government and the safety of our institutions.

GEN. CAMERON'S REMARKS.

Mr. Cameron next made a brief address, saying: It is down that General Cameron is to address this meeting. That was not by my authority at all, but nevertheless I am glad to be here. I am glad to preside after it was learned that several who had been selected could not be here, and consequently I have made no preparation and shall not make a speech. Still I am pleased to be with you on this pleasant occasion. You are surrounded by a beautiful country which is filled with an intelligent population. You have here the people who left Ireland because of the insufficiency of civil liberty—the men of Derry. You have also been benefited by the Teuton and the Scotch, the blood of which liberty-loving races circulates in your veins. There is no country like this where the elements of wealth and prosperity are so blended together. Your rich soil is underlaid with the most valuable minerals. The green fields of Sunny Italy cannot be compared with this place in beauty. There is no place where you can have so much invigorating health, and no place where one should be more content to stay than here. The descendants of the patriots who have gone before gone by every river and valley to the West and South, carrying with them the principles, the enunciation of which we have met here this day to celebrate. Not one of the men who were at Hannastown could have dreamed what they were doing, nor of the fruit borne of the seed they planted. They have almost the very words of Jefferson. The word honor is wanting, but they were a people who did not boast so much of their honor as their honesty, which is something better. I repeat that I am glad to be here, and only wish I could make a speech.

A COLONIAL BANNER.

When Mr. Cameron had finished, Mr. H. P. Laird said that he desired to present for inspection by the audience a battle flag which had been used in the Revolutionary war. It is now in the possession of a granddaughter of General Gregg. It was taken from a box and carefully unfolded by Senator Cameron, and as it unrolled before the crowd it was greeted with a rousing cheer. The banner is a silk one, of a dark, rich blood color, and is considerably soiled. The inscription in the center is almost effaced, but the initials "J. P." "F. B." W. C." and "P" can be made out without much difficulty. They stand for "John Proctor, First Brigade, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania." Just below the legend is a rattle snake, the tail of which is decorated with thirteen rattles, and under it is the terse and very significant motto, "Don't tread on it."

After this exhibition Mr. Laird moved for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The motion prevailed, and as the committee had already been selected, Senator Cameron read the list as follows:

H. P. Laird,	Judge Trunkey,
Judge Sterrett,	Hon. Andrew Williamson
Judge Junkin,	R. G. Orr,
Col. T. A. Rohrer,	Wm. Jack,
Jno. W. Riddle,	Rev. W. T. Cain,
H. C. Marchand,	David Shaw,
	J. S. Atkinson.

This committee is to prepare its report at leisure, and it may be some time before it is made public, as it is intended to make it a matter of history and something probably of value for reference in the future writer, and for use at a possible centennial celebration a hundred years hence.

SENATOR COWAN'S SPEECH.

The Court House being altogether too small to accommodate the large number of people who wished to see what was transpiring and to hear the speeches, it was resolved to adjourn to the exterior of the building and have the addresses delivered in the open air. This was accordingly done, and leaning over the iron railing surrounding the Court House yard, Hon. Edgar Cowan delivered the oration of the day. Had he spoken in-doors he would have made the speech printed in Saturday evening's papers, from which he devated considerably. Instead of the usual preliminary flourishes the Senator got fairly launched on the sea of oratory and for about an hour he sailed around in it, edifying and entertaining his auditors with a speech at once sensible and practical and directed mainly toward the purpose of impressing his hearers with the importance of resisting the encroachment of government beyond the limits prescribed by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. He recapitulated and praised the many virtues of our forefathers and eulogized their opposition to tyranny. He traced the history of *Magna Charta* and described the fate of the English Kings who had attempted to set it aside. What *Magna Charta* is to the people of England the Bill of Rights was to the citizens of the United States, and he urged his hearers to cherish and guard it as the basis of their liberties, for once swept away, it may take centuries to regain it. Mr. Cowan told what government is for, how far it should go, and how wrong it would be for the people to permit the rulers to legislate in religious matters, as did the early Puritans. The speech was interspersed with anecdotes, illustrative of the subjects touched upon, and at the conclusion the peroration drew a burst of applause.

REMARKS FROM THE GOVERNOR.

During the progress of Mr. Cowan's speech Governor Hartranft arrived, accompanied by the following staff: Colonel W. W. Jennings, Harrisburg; Colonel Charles S. Greene, Philadelphia; General S. Irwin Givin, Philadelphia; Colonel David Branson, Philadelphia; Major Levi Huber, Pottsville; and Colonel Norman M. Smith, Pittsburgh. The Governor being called upon for a speech, couldn't refuse, of course, so yielding willingly to public clamor, he occupied a few minutes in saying the following:

Mr. President and Friends:—I scarcely expected to be with you to-day, and am therefore not prepared to make a speech. I had determined, though, if possible, to be here, and I have come. I have no personal reasons to move me to that end by having had any relations living in this section, but the public interest led me here. The celebrations at Ticonderoga, Bunker Hill and other points, which have come off or are about to transpire, have a local interest which will culminate in the great Centennial in Philadelphia next year. A few days ago I was speaking with a gentleman who had been to the Concord and Lexington centennial. There were seventy-five thousand people there, said he, but there was not even any speech making. They went there to see each other, to exchange patriotic sentiments in private, and they felt glad to be there. I have just come from Chicago, and we have the promise of a good support from that section for our great National Centennial in Philadelphia. We ought to be proud in Pennsylvania at having one of these skirmishes, such as this one of to-day, before the great battle comes off next year. True it is, that when those people assembled here one hundred years ago they did not think that they would be severed from the mother country. But so it is, and quickly done it was, too, after the meeting at Hannastown. But there are other speakers here who will entertain you much better than I can do, and I will withdraw.

THE STAMP ACT.

Judge Kirkpatrick, formerly a resident of Westmoreland county, followed Governor Hartranft, and delivered the most eloquent address of the day. It bloomed with the choicest flowers of rhetoric, the sensuous literary perfume of which wholly captivated his hearers. Mr. Benjamin Rush Bradford next gave a brief sketch of the resistance to the stamp act in Philadelphia, as related to him by his father at the age of 91 years. The citizens procured a martial band and marching with it through the streets they announced at every corner that a meeting would be held that night at the coffee house for the purpose of considering the stamp question. The meeting was held and it was resolved that the stamp act should not go in force. Wm. Hughes, the Stamp Master, was told that he must resign or submit to the unpleasant performance of riding on a rail, and the Captain of the vessel then in the harbor with the stamps on board, was also informed that he could not land them. Mr. Hughes passed in his resignation, and the Captain heeded the information given him.

WESTMORELAND'S EARLY DAYS.

The speech of Hon. T. J. Bigham was almost entirely about the history of Westmoreland county, of which he is well informed, not only as to facts but traditions also—stories mellow with age and exuding the rich flavor of generations ago. He said that his grandfather settled on Beaver Run, within three miles of Hannastown, and hence he felt a peculiar interest in this celebration. Westmoreland county was formed in February, 1773, and was the last of twelve counties formed by the colonial government of Pennsylvania. He gave a detailed history of the early times of Westmoreland county, the first court of which was held in Robert Hanna's house, and in Hannastown from 1773 to 1782. In the latter year the village was burned by the Indians. Mr. Bigham dropped the thread of his discourse for a moment to state that Gen. Gallagher had come through Hannastown that morning and had seen a flag flying from one of the very few houses there, showing that the patriotic spirit still exists.

"Three cheers for Hannastown," said an enthusiastic listener, and the cheers were given with a will.

Resuming, Mr. Bigham paid a high compliment to the memory of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who is buried at Greensburg and over whose grave a monument was erected at public expense. He was the great man of the county, and not only held all of its offices, but was Major General in the U. S. Army, and was elected to Congress, of which body he was also President. The speaker concluded by referring to the controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia regarding the possession of Westmoreland county, which Lord Dunmore claimed as a part of Augusta county, Virginia, also to the controversies with Maryland and Connecticut.

The concluding speech of the day was made by Mr. W. D. Moore, of this city, who spoke concerning the preservation of our institutions and the maintenance of their purity.

Thus ended the centennial celebration of the passage of the Hannastown resolutions, and it was an unqualified success.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penellings of Passing Events.

——There was a very heavy frost yesterday morning.

——A new Masonic Lodge was dedicated at Sharon on Friday.

——Alleghenians came to Pittsburgh yesterday to get their bock beer.

——The policemen who did duty at the Pittsburgh Work'ks are still unpaid.

——The Sewickley colored knights will hold another grand tournament next Thursday.

——The old Sheriff's office is being fitted up for the accommodation of the Orphans' Court.

——A lady in the dress circle of the Opera House fainted last night, from the effect of heat and impure air.

——The boys" call the raid on the Adelphi Theater, one night last week, a benefit. It got the benefit of the police.

——There was exceedingly heavy frost yesterday morning, and doubtless put an extinguisher on the tender fruit buds, which escaped the spring freezes.

——A silver watch and chain and a pocket-book containing fourteen dollars, were stolen from the boarding house of Mrs. Lowman, on Twenty-sixth street, on Saturday morning.

——The contract for the erection of gas works at St. Thomas, Canda, a town of about eight thousand inhabitants, has been awarded to Messrs. Connelly, Naylor & Co., of this city.

——A man named Wm. Cranston, a workman at Morrison's saw mill, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, had the ends of three of his fingers cut off by a circular saw, on Saturday.

——Alderman Chess, of Allegheny, committed a colored man named Wm. Rogers and a white woman named Lizzie McAllister to jail, on Saturday, for trial, on charges of adultery and larceny.

——A carpenter named Miller fell in a fit at the corner of Third and Middle streets, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon and received a slight wound on the head. He was removed to his home near by.

——The boarding house of Mrs. Riddle, at No. 305 Penn avenue, was relieved of a number of valuable articles in the way of silver forks, spoons, napkins, rings, &c., at an early hour on Saturday morning.

——A coal miner named Stowetz was killed on Saturday at Penn station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, a few miles the other side of Greensburg. He attempted to get on a train but was thrown under the cars.

——Under the new Pennsylvania railroad schedule, soon to go into effect, two daily trains will run from the Union Depot over the Southwest Pennsylvania railroad to Connellsville. They will leave at 8:25 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

——The fire on Mount Troy, noticed in the GAZETTE, Saturday morning, was the burning of the stable attached to the premises of Mr. G. C. Hammer. A horse and cow, and a lot of agricultural implements, were burned with the stable.

——The Hercules, the only remaining effective engine at the old water works, broke down early Saturday morning and left a scant supply of water in the basin. By evening, however, it was repaired sufficiently to be put to work again.

——There was a cutting affray in a saloon on Fifth avenue, above Soho, yesterday afternoon, but it did not assume serious proportions. One man was cut on the arm and another on the head but neither of them dangerously.

——The body of an unknown man was found a few days ago in the Ohio river, near Quaker valley station, on the Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The man was apparently about thirty years of age, some five feet ten inches high, dark hair, had on three shirts, and was dressed in a dark striped cassimere suit. There were found in his pockets an old fashioned seven barreled revolver of the French make, a pocket book, $1.77 in money, a strap with two keys attached, a meerschaum segar tube and various other minor articles. An inquest was held on the remains by Squire Begg of Moon township, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

——Yesterday was Whit Sunday. It was observed in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches. It derives its name from the Saxon word Witte, or wisdom, which the Holy Spirit imparted. It is also called Pentecost, a Jewish term for the feast which fell fifty days after Easter. The origin of the latter—Pentecost—is well known. It was designed to commemorate the delivery of the new law on Mount Sinai, fifty days after the departure of the children of Israel from the land of Egypt. The meaning of the word Pentecost is fiftieth. Our festival of Whitsunside is somewhat moveable in its character—sometimes occurring in May and at times in June, but always seven weeks after Easter.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. John Williamson, of Huntingdon, is in the city, the guest of Judge Sutton.

***Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., is expected to deliver a lecture in the Cathedral in about a fortnight.

***If Frank Cowan or any one else finds a silk hat between Pittsburgh and Greensburg, they will, by returning it to this office, be relieved by the owner of the responsibility of taking care of it.

***Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and seven kindred spirits passed through the city on Saturday evening on their way to Washington city to see about that sugar and coffee, and the short rations generally on which they were put last winter.

***Detective Jim Scott was standing in the Opera House corridor last night grumbling at the women for coming to the meeting with their gold watches peeping half way out of their belts. Jim was on the watch for pick-pockets, who always become enthusiastic over such large temperance meetings, and never ignore an opportunity to take the very watches the Detective was growling about. The ladies should be more careful of their time pieces.

ANOTHER RUNAWAY.

Thrown out of a Buggy.

On Saturday evening about eight o'clock as Mrs. Andrews, wife of Col. John Andrews, the contractor, of Allegheny, and her son, a boy about fifteen years of age, were driving along Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, when their horse became frightened and ran off. At the corner of Federal street the buggy was upset and both the occupants violently thrown to the sidewalk. They were both picked up and carried into Dr. B. B. Smith's office, where it was found that besides being somewhat stunned and having received several severe bruises, they were unharmed. As soon as they were able they were removed to their home on Nunnery Hill.

In 30 Minutes.

from the Court house, you can reach J. R. & A. Murdoch's greenhouses (14 of them), where you will find *everything* in the way of Bedding plants, Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums &c., &c., to choose from. Cars leave every 7 minutes, or call at their Seed store, 112 Smithfield street, opposite the postoffice, and get a catalogue and make your selections from it.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the matter of Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, of this city, on petition of Andrew F. Baum, one of the said bankrupts, and on motion of John M. Kennedy, Esq., his solicitor, a rule was granted on the assignee, and petitioning creditor to show cause why the adjudication should not be revoked, petition dismissed and all proceedings discontinued.

In the matter of the Citizen's Bank, of Titusville, Mr. H. Abbott, of Titusville, was chosen assignee, and J. H. Osmer, of Franklin, chosen solicitor for the assignee.

Common Pleas Court, No. 1.

(Before Judge Collier.)

On petition, Conrad Van Buren was appointed trustee for Christina Vohr, wife of John Vohr, to recover and secure to her, her separate property.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of L. J. Blanchard and Wm. Brigham, Wm. J. Dilworth and George W. Eagy were appointed appraisers.

The petition of Sarah Strauss to secure her separate earnings was filed.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Robert Finney, the assignee's account was presented and its publication ordered.

In the voluntary assignment of Wm. K. Hart et al. to D. F. Watson, the assignee was authorized to sell at private sale certain personal property to Mrs. Wm. K. Hart, at the value fixed by the appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. and A. Strouse to Samuel S. Fell, the appraiser's report was presented and bond of assignee in the sum of $20,000 filed and approved.

Trial List for To-day.

McCutcheon et al. vs. Strouss et al.
Krug vs. Fowler.
McCarney vs. Berkowitz.
Coleman & Son vs. Lissberger.
Bahls vs. Anderson.
Wilson vs. Menoid.
Keller vs. P., V. & C. R. R. Co.
Hillengrass vs. Arnold et al.
Wood's Run Savings Bank vs. McCullough.
Haymeyer vs. Pearce.
Beebe, for use, vs. Iron City Fire Ins. Co.
Pollock vs. Carson et al.
Shutterly vs. Erdner et al.
McDermitt vs. Kelly et al.
Stokes vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.
Fawcett vs. Coffin, garnishee.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge White.)

On motion of S. A. McClurg, Esq., Messrs Alexander J. Barton and Howard J. Shurtliff were admitted to practice in this Court.

Margaret Clinton, by her next friend, E. Donnelly, vs. James Clinton; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Trial List for To-day.

Henderson vs. Chislett et al.
Ebert vs. Derry.
Dean, trustee, vs. Mechling.
Gray vs. same.
Same vs. same.
The Eureka Ins. Co. vs. Breeman et al.
Gray, trustee, vs. Mechling.
McManus vs. Kelly.
Grayham, trustee, vs. Schleiper.
Stofft vs. the steam tug Minnie Harris.
Clark vs. Roth et al.
Grayham, trustee, vs. Hill.
Same vs. same.
Backley vs. Davidson.
Suaney vs. White et al.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Daniel Haggarty was fined $100 and costs of prosecution, he having been found guilty of adultery.

Thos. E. Burtt, convicted of fornication and bastardy on oath of Ellen Bennett. Sentenced to pay $20 to prosecutor for lying in expenses, $20 for the support of the child from its birth to the present time, and $5 per month for the term of three years, and give bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

D. F. Evans, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, was fined $15 and the costs of prosecution.

Fred. Harry, convicted on two indictments for selling liquor on Sunday and to minors, sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and